JANUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian [illegible] Steam Boats and Dak Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,518—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
1?8	?0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	1?8	?0
2?0	1?0		2?0	1?0
2?0	1?0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	2?0	1?0
2?0	1?0		2?0	1?0
3?0	1?0	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Ladit	3?0	1?0
3?0	2?0		3?0	2?0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th Jan.
	ASSAM	3038	00	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb
BL	SUTLEJ	3041	800	W. D. Worcester	8th "
†	SIAM	3041	540	H. T. Weigheil	15th "
BL	BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd "
†	ASSAM	3038	540	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th "
BL	SHANNON	4149	800	H. Edwards	22nd "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th "
BL	PEKIN	3990	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	12th "
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	19th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Cap'ain.	on or about
ORIENTAL	5 0	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BURMAH	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PEKIN	3990	600	P. Harris	31st Jan.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4366	800	J. Alderton	2-th "
NIZAM	3235	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 190 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5.000 800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th Feb. '89	20th Mar. "
MANILLA	5,000 800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BURMAH	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 18 9.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	C. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lomecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Steward as on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochsinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Major	3,500	500	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cassovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	500	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 5?, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	26th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3417	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

PERSIA	Wm. Russell	3?17	480	24th Jan. 1889.
CASPIA	G. C Boothby	3380	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3?11	480	17th "
BRITANNIA	F. Blight	3369	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3357	480	29th "
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th "
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,347	480	29th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888 Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. "

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th Jan. 1889.
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	9th Mar. "
KIRBY HALL	Phillips	3,700	350	6th April. "
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th "
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June "

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD!
1888-9.

[illegible] engaged by the P. AND O. AND [illegible] LINES, at exceptional rates, and [illegible]

[illegible] fected Non-Liners, with and without [illegible] ness, to Continent and England, from [illegible]

[illegible] charged for arranging Passages.
[illegible] BOOKING in advance, always kept.
[illegible] COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR [illegible] for promptly.
[illegible] SUGAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given [illegible]

[illegible] any size, shape or weight, forwarded to [illegible] in the world.
[illegible] istry, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every [illegible] supplied cheaply.
[illegible] ANCE effected at reasonable rates.

[illegible] LLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
[illegible] for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of LONDON, 3,219 tons, Captain J. BLACK, will sail for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 5th February. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins (on Deck), Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 20th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,796 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th January, 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR, 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. KEWLEY, will sail for London direct, on or about the 22nd instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

HEAD LINE.

THE S. S. "BENGORE HEAD" will be leaving shed (Q) Prince's Dock on or about 25th inst., for LONDON direct. Has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers at moderate rates. Liberal Allowance for luggage.

For particulars apply to—

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
23, Elphinstone Circle.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE S. S. "APOLLO" 3,200 tons, Commander J. Atkin, will leave Bombay for Hull on or about the 25th January. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers and passages are granted on moderate terms.

Saloon and Cabins amidships. Fitted with Electric Light.

For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes St., Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking via Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian Stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.
Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0	"
Souchong	"	0	14	0	"
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	6	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifest[illegible] be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. R. [illegible] Re.1-5; postage, annas 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELS.
For all kinds Artistic Work. Per tin, Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTS.
At Low Prices.
Per Box, Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN.

It is composed of the finest parts of Indian Corn or Maize, is perfectly pure, can be used for every purpose for which Arrowroot is employed.

Per Packet, As. 8.

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA ...1 lb. pkt.	0	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2	0
KOUSANIE PEKOE .....2 lb. pkt.	3	0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.....1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON .....1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....5 lb. cat.	6	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....5 lb. cat.	6	12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.
INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-PRESERVERS.
EYE-GLASSES.
Best Optical Glass, Rs. 1-6.
Best Pebbles, Rs. 3-8.
Double-folding Tortoise Shell, Rs. 7.
Double Nickel-silver Frames, Rs. 7.
EYE-SHADES.
Single and Double, from As. 8.
SPECTACLES.
Real Brazilian Pebbles.
[illegible]
Concave, to assist the near-sighted, Rs. 6.
Invisible Spectacles, for either purpose, in light Nickel frames, Rs. 8.
EYE-BATHS.
EYE-PRESERVERS.
Plain Spectacle shape, Rs. 2-8.
Horse-shoe shape, with side pieces, Rs. 3 to 5.
Spoon-shape Preservers, Rs. 9.
Bowman's Spoon-shaped Preservers, with wire shade projection, Rs. 8.
EYE-DOUCHES.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, ForbesStreet.

TASTELESS
CASTOR OIL
LOZENGES.
12 Annas Per Bottle.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
COMMERCIAL COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HEART-LABELLED OLD COGNAC BRANDY.
Rs. 37 per dozen.

Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... " 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... " 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... " 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... " 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... " 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... " 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

FOR THE SEASON 1889.
WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladies and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

[illegible]
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KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

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Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

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The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
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The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
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The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
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The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.

THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1?82	£300,690
" 1?83	£388,156
" 1886	£395,032

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at fixed periods either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,6[illegible]

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,195,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,239
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THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENT AND PARACHUTE DESCENT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,

By kind permission of

H. E. LORD REAY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1889, at 4-30 p.m.,

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, AERONAUT of London, will make one of his graceful Balloon Ascents in his splendid new Balloon "THE EMPRESS OF INDIA," and after attaining an altitude of 5,000 Feet, he will leap from the Balloon and DROP FROM THE CLOUDS 100 feet, at the speed of a thunderbolt; after which he will cross his Parachute or Umbrella, and land on the earth safely in sight of the spectators.

This is acknowledged to be the most Thrilling and Marvellous Scientific Exhibition of the present age.

Gates open at 3 p.m.

Prices of Admission.. Rs. 1.

Or including Reserved Enclosure Seats Rs. 2 & Rs. 3.

Tickets may be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., And from other Agents Appointed.

MILITARY BAND.

For further particulars see next week's papers.

All letters to be addressed to

SPENCER'S BALLOON & PARACHUTE COMPANY, Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "APOLLO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th January, 1889.

FIFTH EDITION, JUST OUT, Rs. 11-4.

ANISLEY'S GUIDE to the LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION—the EXTRA EXAMINATION.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS are invited from Local Mills for the Supply of 72,200 yards COTTON GREY, 36" wide, weight about 5½ oz. per yard, delivered free at Alipore.

Delivery to be completed by February 1, 1890, payment to be made after April 1, 1890.

Forms of Tender can be had from the Undersigned.

W. H. MACKEY, Colonel, Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, 15th January, 1889.

WARRANTED 18CT. GOLD LONDON-MADE ALBERT CHAINS, Full Size, at Rs. 28 per Tola.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE NOWROZJI FURDUNJI TESTIMONIAL FUND.

DEAR SIR,—You are aware that at a Meeting of the Subscribers of the above Fund, duly convened on the 14th of September 885, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, the Subscribers, amongst other things, resolved that "The remaining sum invested in Government paper be handed over to the authorities of the proposed Ripon Industrial College for the foundation of a Scholarship or Scholarships to be styled the Nowrozji Furdunji Scholarships, carrying such stipends as the said authorities may from time to time determine."

Since such resolution the idea of having a separate Institution under the name of the Ripon Industrial College has been given up and the subscribers to the Ripon Memorial Fund have resolved to hand over the Fund to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute under certain arrangements for carrying on a Textile School under the name of the Ripon Textile School.

Your Committee under the altered circumstances propose also to hand over the remaining sum (Rs. 11,0 0) invested in Government paper, to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, for the purposes of Scholarships and free-studentships to be awarded to the students of the Ripon Textile School in the name of Nowrozji Furdunji: but before handing over the fund to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Committee has been advised to obtain your sanction at a Meeting duly held for the purpose before doing so.

To consider the above proposal a Meeting of the Subscribers will be held on Saturday the 19th instant, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at ½ past 5 p.m., when and where your presence is earnestly solicited.

By order of the Committee.

NANABHAI R. RANINA, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January, 1889.

OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. L. Mann's testimonials:—

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons."—"Bedford Observer," June 3, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter."—"Canterbury Medical Journal," Aug. 9, 1883.

[illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] ways."—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1863.

The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science Fees Re 1 to Rs. 25.

S. BENJAMIN Secretary.

16, Apollo Road, Fort.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No 9, Hornby Row, within the Fort, in the city of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of January, 1889, at 1-30 of the clock in the afternoon, when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 27th day of December, 1888, will be submitted for Confirmation as special resolutions:—

I.—That in lieu of clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the following be substituted:—

5.—That the Directors shall not allot or otherwise dispose of the unissued Shares of the Company, without the Sanction of the Company, in General Meeting, first had and obtained.

II.—That immediately after clause 32 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the following clauses be inserted:—

32a.—The Directors shall nominate an Agent at Ahmedabad, to whom it shall be lawful for the members there residing to present any Instrument of Transfer and the Certificate of the Share the subject of such transfer.

32b.—The said Agent shall forward such Instrument and Certificate to the Director, in Bombay, and pending registration he shall grant unto the intended transferee a provisional transfer receipt.

32c.—If the transfer shall have been duly approved of by the Directors the Transferee, if then living at Ahmedabad, shall be entitled to receive from the said Agent his transfer receipt to be exchanged for the said provisional receipt as also his share certificate.

III.—That immediately after clause 129 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the following clause be inserted:—

129a.—Members residing at Ahmedabad shall be entitled to receive said their dividends at that place, and the Directors shall make such arrangements as they may think proper in this behalf.

By order of the Board,

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co., Agents.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE (GERSTETNER'S PATENT.) TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 84 inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

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One volume at a time for Rs. 3-8 per quarter.

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Four volumes at a time for Rs. 7 per quarter.

N. B.—A Deposit of Rs. 5 must be paid by Up-Country Subscribers to defray the cost of carriage or postage from the Library.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 annas

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "*X. Y. Z.*," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO-NIGHT!! COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION S. S. GODAVARI, from the Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m. Band and Refreshments on board.—Fare ONE RUPEE.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

PRASOLS ! PARASOLS ! Our New Stock of LADIES' PARASOLS, with Lace, &c., to hand. Price from Rs. 1-14; also Fans, Flowers, Powder Boxes, Puffs, Sponges, &c. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BURNERS, ranging up to 157 Candle Power, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

VALENTINES and BIRTHDAY CARDS, Sunshades and Umbrellas, Ladies' Hand Bags and Companion, Flower Baskets and Fancy Goods, &c.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, is the Most Accommodative Hotel, being unrivalled for Comforts and Cleanliness. Rooms Large and Airy. Terms moderate.

ICES, Wines, Spirits, French and English Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, &c., &c., of the Best Quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

IF YOU WANT GENUINE MOKHA COFFEE, try at DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Price of whole (raw) Re 1-0-0 and ground Re 1-4-0 per lb. In airtight tin box at One Anna per lb. ex ra.

DR. M. M. BOSE, M. D., L. R. C. P., Edin, &c., Late of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon, 93, Frere Road, Mody Bay.

AUCTION SALE.—A Batch of 28 Cast ARAB GELDINGS will be sold at Poona, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M.—MORGAN AND BALKRISHNA.

BURROUGH WELCOME'S MEDICAL POCKET CASES; Hypodermic Syringes with Tabloids. Thermometers, &c., at moderate prices.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

SPACIOUS APARTMENTS TO BE SUBLET at Apollo House, Apollo street, suitable for Separate Offices or a Large Boarding Establishment. Fine view of harbour. Apply to "X.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a General Workshop. Experience of Fitting, Turning and Moulding indispensable. Must also understand Drawing, Designing and Estimating. Apply, giving particulars of previous employment and salary expected, to WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG MATRICULATED LADY will be glad to receive a Few Pupils (girls) for PRIVATE TUITION. She is also prepared to give lessons in music.—Apply, by letter, to "M.," care of this paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An Experienced INDENT CLERK, Salary Rs. 120 per month, with good prospects to a competent man. None other need apply. Address "MERCHANT" care of this paper.

WANTED.—For up-country newspaper, Senior PRESSMAN. Should know STEREO WORK; Printing in Colours; Paging and Ruling; Mounting and Dismounting; Printing Machines and Presses.—Apply, with copies of testimonials stating salary expected, to "X.," care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

TO LET.—From 1st March the Pleasantly-situated and Desirable HOUSE on Malabar Hill, for many years in the occupation of Dr. Waters. Apply to "E. Q. V.," care of this paper.

TO BE LET.—A large and commodious GODOWN at No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of S. Narayan & Co., For rent &c., apply to Sorabji Hormusji Boottlewalla, No. 1, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, and very airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.—Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 59, Meadows Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE, High Prize Medals at Paris Vienna Melbourne and Sydney Exhibitions.—Bombay Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Rs 5-8 per dozen.

LEPROSY, Dr. G. W. Phillips, Specialist in Leprosy. Address, Bhuondi, Thana District. Can be consulted any day, and at any time. Pamphlets free on application.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 14 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GENUINE LUSCIOUS SMYRNA FIGS, Specially ordered, 3½ lbs. box for 14 annas, 4½ lbs. box for Re. 1-5 D.—Heerajee & Co. Crawford Market, Below the Tower.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X." at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889 With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5 postage, 4 annas.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

GUIDE to the CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE for the use of officers serving in Native States, Political officers and other Amateur Magistrates. By C. E. Biddulph.—Apply THACKER & Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHOLESALE RATES of COFFEE.—Subject to the fluctuation of the market Mokha Coffee Rs. 1-8; Ceylon Coffee Rs. 1-4; Nilgiri Coffee Rs. 1-5-1 and Manzalore Coffee Rs. 1-4-8 per mound of 28 lbs. Orders less than one mound will not be executed at these rates. DANTRA & Co., 33 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATTLIWALA'S GUM MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 20 Art Designs to order. Photos painted, Crystoleum, Canvasine, Kastaline, Crayonium, smallest to life-size. Superior Plush frames, Photogens, a superior assortment of Paintings to select from. Lessons, by letter, to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, or to Mrs. W. H. McCANN "Bellaro House," Mazagon.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8: postage free.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Balla Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 21st instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 4th Feb.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 19, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY. No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, electroplate, glass, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, pictures, &c. &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & CO., are instructed to resell by Public Auction at Byculla, Bellasis Road, near Post Office, the very handsome and valuable French-polished, teakwood and inlaid satinwood household property, as well as crockery and glassware, purchased by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Cummings and now being resold on their account and risk. The same comprises sofas with cushions, chairs, easy chairs round, writing, dressing, washing, camp and dining tables, teapoys, chest of drawers, chiffoniers, corner whatnots, mirror door almyrass, wardrobes and hanging presses, meat-safes, dumbwaiters, sideboard, fancy table ornaments, pictures, hat-stands, towel horse, screens, Brussels and Cambay carpets, &c. &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, electroplated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, pictures, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, Clerk Road, near Mahaluxmee (Sath Rustha) opposite the Fountain, the very handsome and valuable rosewood inlaid, black wood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood, household furniture, crockery and glassware, the property of a Gentleman. The same comprises sofas with cushions, chairs, easy chairs, round writing, dressing, washing, camp and dining tables, teapoys, chest of drawers, chiffoniers, corner whatnots, marble-top floor almyrahs, wardrobes and hanging presses, meat-safes, dumbwaiter,, side-board,, fancy table ornaments, pictures, hat-stands, towel horse, screens, Brussels and Cambay carpets, &c. &c.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & CO., Bombay, January 19, 1889. Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

BACK BAY BATH Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on TUESDAY, 5th February, 1889, at 5-30 p.m.,

SEALED TENDERS are invited up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 21st inst., for CARPENTER'S WORK and LABOUR for replacing of the Upper Deck to the Barque Sir Lancelot, of about 800 tons, now lying in Bombay Harbour. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept any Tender. For further particulars apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Managing Owners.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT No. 1.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and MASONRY of a GRAVING DOCK to be built leading out of the North-West corner of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Plans and Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the office of the Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, Victoria Dock, on and after the 7th instant, and copies of the conditions, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Graving Dock Contract. Tender for Excavation and Masonry" are to be lodged with the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, on or before noon of the 4th of February 1889.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. MANSON, Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay Port Trust, 4th January, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK, Engineer. Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m.

(1) To Receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1888.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To Elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To Transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS WITH NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS OF THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, [illegible] AND DELEGATES

Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Ayudhia Nath, Hon. Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall scenes in the Camp, &c.

The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "Congress Proceedings." All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following broken castings, weighed over and delivered on the spot. Delivery to be taken before the end of June next.

	Tons
viz:	600 Broken Pot-sleepers
	600 do. P. W. Chairs.

Now lying at Warl Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be seen on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,0 0 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th January, 18-9.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BURMA, GULF OF MARTABAN, RANGOON RIVER, PILOT VESSEL, NIGHT SIGNALS.

ON and after the 1st April, 1889, the present System of showing TWO LIGHTS HOISTED VERTICALLY from the starboard foretop-sail yardarm, will be discontinued, and the lights as defined by the Admiralty under the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, will be adopted instead.

1. When the pilot vessel is at anchor on the station on pilotage duty, she will show a bright white light from the starboard foreyard arm, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

2. When the pilot vessel is under way and engaged on her station on pilotage duty, she will carry a white light at the main top gallant mast head, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

3. When the Pilot Vessel is not engaged on her station on Pilotage duty, she will carry lights similar to those of other ships.

By order of the Port Commissioners,

E. DARLINGTON, Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, the 5th December, 1888.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY! GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
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If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

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ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

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LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world. IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co., Wholesale Agents.

MAUD'S CASTOR OIL LOZENGES.

MEDICINE MADE A PLEASURE.

Children eat it with delight like a Sweetmeat.

The Safest and Best Aperient for Children and Adults.

TRY IT.

Apply to any RESPECTABLE CHEMIST.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in....	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

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KHETWADY, BOMBAY.

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THE

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FOR JANUARY 1889.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

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Made simply with boiling wate or milk.

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JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known or Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Lumbago, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The many brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but of evanescent. We could multiply instances and *infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of the duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. Collis

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cathedral School Treat, Town Hall.
Cook's Harbour Excursion.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Busheer (s), from Marmagao; Apollo (s), Hall; Assyria (s), Busreh; and Sierra Madrona, (ship), Newport.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Avoca (s), for Zanzibar; Henley (s) and Ursa (s), Karachi; Shannon (s), Colombo and Shanghai; Siam (s), Aden; Madura (s), Calcutta and Coast; and I. M. S. Clive, Madras and Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Apollo entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Shannon left the dock yesterday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th December, 1888, was 479,819 maunds, and in money Rs. 12,298.

LECTURE.—The first lecture in Marathi of the Hemantotsava series will be delievered in the Hindu Union Club compound at 5-30 p.m. to-day by Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak. Subject: "How to increase Union among Hindus."

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Nawab of Mamondshad, accompanied by 267 followers, arrived in Bombay on Thursday. He has taken up his residence in the bungalow of Mr. Kekabhoy Sumsoodeen at Chuaam Kila Street.

REPORTED THEFT.—Jaitha Moti, a Marwarree dealer in gold and silver ornaments, at Mombadavie Tank Road, has reported to the police the theft of a gold ornament, weighing about 10 tolas, and valued at Rs. 22 from his shop on Thursday afternoon.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Another of these popular excursions has been got up by Messrs. Cook and Son for this evening. It should prove attractive, considering the moonlight nights we are having, and that it affords a means of spending an enjoyable evening.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—A special train has been arranged for the Andheri meet, leaving Colaba at five minutes to five, Bombay time, Church Gate Station at 5 o'clock, Grant Road Station at 5-15, and Bandora 5-30. Horses must be at the loading platform, Grant Road Station, not later than four o'clock, Bombay time.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Essafali Abdoolali, a petty trader, was charged before Mr. Ryan, by Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the goods department, G. I. P. Railway, at Waree Bunder, with making a false declaration of goods for despatch by rail to Indore, and thereby defrauding the Railway Company to the extent of Rs. 6-10-0. Essufali was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J.J. Hospital respecting the death of a Hindoo man, name unknown, who was found lying dead in the compound in front of the Grant Medical College at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Deceased was apparently an aged mendicant. Battakee was beaten through the town, but no person came forward to identify the body. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa.

ABUSING A HORSE.—Inspector Guider yesterday charged a victoria-driver before Mr. Hamilton with using indecent language. Mr. Guider stated that he and a friend were passing over the Musjid Bridge, when the accused came up with his victoria and asked for a fare. Because he was refused the man abused them, using very indecent language. It appeared that this sort of language had often been used before by gharry-wallahs to sailors who refused to hire them. Mr. Guider had charged the accused so as to put a stop to the nuisance. In defence the man said he had been abusing his horse, as he had not had a fare all day. Mr. Hamilton remarked that the practice was objectionable and inflicted a fine of Rs. 2.

PICKPOCKETING AT THE GRANT ROAD STATION.—Bhoja Bewmal was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a silk handkerchief, valued at Rs. 3 from the pocket of Mahomed Lakee at the Grant Road Station on the evening of the 16th instant. The accused was observed by Tookaram Tannajee, a B. B. and C. I. Railway policeman, removing the handkerchief from the complainant's coat pocket and walking off with it, when he was arrested and taken into custody. The complainant, on feeling somebody touch his pocket, turned round and saw Bhoja Bewmal with the handkerchief in his possession endeavouring to conceal it. Bhoja, on admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

PICKPOCKETS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Cooper convicted Mahomed Alli and another on a charge of pocket-picking brought against them by Inspector Raymond. The prisoners, it appeared, were arrested on Wednesday afternoon in Chuckla, near the market, the first man having picked the pocket of a gharry wallah, who was buying fruit of a purse, which he handed to the second prisoner, who ran away with it. The gharry wallah promptly secured the prisoner, and his companion was subsequently taken into custody by the police. Both men had been caught in another case, in which they helped each other; but as Mr. Cooper had a doubt in his mind he let them off. In the second case his Worship passed a sentence of eighteen months' and four months' hard labour.

STEALING PLANTS AT COLABA.—Inspector Stanford yesterday charged Bhimi, an old woman, before Mr. Hamilton with stealing several plants and some lemon-grass from the compound of the Officers' Mess of the Gloster Regiment. It was stated by the Sergeant of the Mess that frequent thefts of plants having occurred a complaint was made to the police and a sepoy has been placed on duty in the compound. Early yesterday morning shortly after 5 o'clock the woman was seen by the sepoy as she was leaving the compound and the sepoy detained her and found some lemon grass and plants with her which had been freshly rooted up. In defence the woman denied the charge, and asked the Magistrate to forgive her, as she was old. She, however, admitted many previous convictions, and was sentenced to eight days' hard labour.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Wednesday. Dr. J. C. Lisboa, president, in the chair. Present: Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, Cowasji Hormusjee, Dadabhoy Jamaspjee, Dorabjee Hormusji, Dinshaw B. Master, S. K. Mehta, N. K. Katrack, D. S. Dallas, E. C. Tookina, J. Rodrigues, A. D. Mody, L. I. Pinto, Shantaram Vinayek, A. Bocarro, Dhurmsji Gunesh, Vithal Balkrishna, B. B. Dadukar, A. G. Viegas, F. S. Bharucha, J. A. De Gama, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. Visitors: Drs. D. H. Baria and A. De Souza. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The president, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, delivered the annual address. The secretary laid the annual accounts before the meeting. The following officers were elected for the year:—President, Dr. J. C. Lisboa; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji; Members of the managing committee, Dr. Dorabjee Hormusji; Dr. J. A. De. Gama; Dr. Dossabhoy Bezonjee; Honorary Secretary, Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman.

THEFT.—Moosa Mahomed was yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. P. Ryan and charged by Inspector Jones with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold spectacles, and two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, of the collective value of Rs. 300, the property of Syed Ebrahim Syed Mahomed from his residence at Hoozria Mohla, on the night of the 5th instant. The complainant, on the night of the 4th instant, on retiring to bed, took off his jacket and *sudra* and hung them up on the wall of his room. The pocket of the *sudra* contained the watch and chain, currency notes, and the pair of gold spectacles. They were safe on the following morning when complainant got up and went to the mosque to say his prayers, but on his return shortly after found his jacket and *sudra* with its contents missing. He reported the theft to the police, who upon enquiries arrested the accused and recovered the articles of wearing apparel in the possession of a Marwarree with whom Moosa had pledged the articles; and the watch, chain, and spectacles were found buried under ground in a spot near by the Bapty Flour Mills, pointed out by the accused. Moosa, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CARELESS SEPOY.—Mr. Cooper yesterday convicted Bagliwan Dondoo, a police sepoy, who was charged by Superintendent Brewin with having allowed a prisoner to escape from his custody while in the Byculla Police Station. Mr. D'Souza defended him. The latter it appeared on the morning of the 25th September last by Mr. T. Hamilton, Acting Sessions Judge of Surat, upon conviction of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. On the case coming before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine on the 29th November last, their lordships caused a notice to be served upon the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced, as their lordships were of opinion that the sentence passed upon him was insufficient. At the trial it was admitted by the defence that the deceased Lavio died from a wound inflicted upon him by the accused, who stated that he was surrounded on all sides as he was passing along the banks of the Taptee. These people beat him with sticks and bamboos which they carried, and that in order to save his life he brandished the axe about to keep them off. He did not know whether the axe struck the deceased, as he did not see any of the people fall down. The accused was taken to the Surat hospital, where his body was found covered with marks, but no bones were broken. The case for the prosecution was that, without the slightest provocation, on the deceased approaching the accused, he received a blow from an axe which the accused had in his hand, and which killed him upon the spot. It was admitted for the prosecution that several persons had sticks in their hands, but they denied entirely that any of them touched the accused until after he had killed the deceased, and the only two blows on the arms were delivered by two persons who went forward to arrest him. The jury found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and his Honor, concurring with the verdict, sentenced the accused as above stated.

After going through the record and proceedings, their lordships dismissed the appeal which the accused had filed, and enhanced the sentence to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

JANUARY 19.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
For Judgment.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Bombay Electrical Co—Tobin and R and A H and D.

For Consent Decree.

202-88—Khunderao M—Pestonji Dinshaw vs Navazbai —Tobin and R.

For investigation of pauperism.

44-88—In person—Hassumbhai Korji vs Nowroji Pestonji Bharucha—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

451-88—In person.—Elizie Essoobji. Sanker vs. C. A Turner and others.—In person Part heard.

383-88—Venayekrao and H—Damodhar Eswardas vs J Barretto and others—Chalk, W and S.

359-88—T A Bland—Nalchund Velchund vs Memon Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla—Jefferson, B D and K.

For Argument.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S and W Co Limited, in liquidation, and in the matter of the New Fleming S and W, Co Ltd, in liquidation by the Court—Craigie, L and O and A H and Dinshaw for liquidators Tobin and R—Joosub Hajee Ahmed—claiment,

Long Causes.

162-83—J B D and Kanga—Narayen Bhanjee vs Pootleebai—Balkrishna and D.

343-88—Mansuklal D and J—Assurji Purshotum vs Rattonbai and others—Crawford and B.

396-83—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Pharozshaw vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil—Ardesir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)
For investigation of pauperism.

46-88—In person—Purdasee Ramkoomar Shewdin vs Devicharam Matapurgus and another—R Skipsey.

47-83—In person—T Perceivals J H Harford—Little, S F and N.

48-83—In person—Doorga and Duda vs Gajanan Manokram and another—Nanu and H.

49-88—In person—Shaik Cassum Shaik Ibram and another vs Goolam Hoosen—Dugdadh and another.

51-88—In person—Doolahmul Mooltanmul vs Gotumchund Jethmul—Thakurdas, D and C.

53-88—In person—Baloo Ramchundra vs Shaik Abdul —Rahman and another.

54-88—In person—Hurkorebai vs Harilal Icharam and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Proposed Long Causes.

299-88—Payne, G and S—Ayoob Dada and another vs Gomerbhoy Nubhobhoy—M H Khan.

490-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Becher Hemraj vs Jao Mutto Kooral—Jefferson, B D and K.

136-88—Tobin and R—Pandhrinath Janardhen vs. Shrikrishna Janardhen and others—Balkrishna and D, and Payne, G and S.

253-88—Allan, F Turner—Premjee Dhunjee vs Mugunlal Manore and another—M H Khan.

447-83—Payne, G and S—Kullianjee Ludha vs Sha Jadowjee Khodidoo and others—Thackoredass, D and G.

225-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Gotumchund Manockchund vs Toolsedas Kessondas—Nanu and H.

375-86—Somonji and H—JeejeebhaiMuncherji Merwanji Jeejeebhai and others vs Byramji Jeejeebhai and others—Title, S, F and N, and G, L and O and P and R.

465-88—Janardhen G—For paupers—Janki ai and another vs Gunput Ramji and others—D S Garud.

332-88—Hor-, C and B—Sadasund Easobe vs Sebastiao Pinto—In person.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .....January 24th, 8h 46·8m, p.m.
New Moon ..... „ 31st, 2h 1·2m, p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	W.	Low Water. H. M.	M.
Sat. 19	Bombay Volunteer Parade, 5 p.m. Cathedral School Treat, Town Hall. Cook's Harbour Excursion, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.	6 38	5 44	1 0	9m 37m	7 6	7m 34m
				1 0	6 a 29a	6 6	6 a 17 a
Sun. 20	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. English mail expected per s. s. Assam."	6 38	5 45	1 1	9m 6 a	7 6	7m 83 a
Mon. 21	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Bombay Cotton Trade Association Meeting, 4-30 p.m. B. V. R. A. meeting, Coorla.	6 39	5 46	1 2	42m 46 a	7 7	43m 31 a
Tu. 22	Ladies' Gymkhana Dance.	6 38	5 46	2 2	16m 31 a	8 8	23m 15 a
Wed. 23	Standing Committee meeting, 3 p.m.	6 38	5 47	2 3	55m 24 a	9 9	11m 7 a
Thr. 24	.....	6 37	5 47	3 4	39m 29 a	10 10	5m 8 a
Fri. 25	Departure of the English mails per s. s. Peshawur.	6 37	5 48	4 5	20m 56 a	11 11	15m 38 a

* Left Aden at 9 p. m. on Monday, 14th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, 20TH JAN. 1889.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Agutter in G—Hymns 37, 318, and 172.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. A. N. Hill.—Hymns 285, 164, and 179.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis Chant 3-2.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-15 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service.)—Hymns 79, 80, and 255.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 24, and 28.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 76, 176, and 219. (2)

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 337, 218, and 307.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 207, 290, and 304.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FORT M. E. CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Rev. J. E. Robinson, P. E.
6 p.m.—Mr. M. T. Carroll, special subject "The Salvation of the young."

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 255, 293, and 289.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 167, 234, and 386.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 176, 243, and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 237, 298, and 277.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 333, 337, and 346.
Sermon in support of Sunday Schools.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. Rennard.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—R. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Hymns 139 and 96.
Anthem "Behold how good and joyful."—Hymn 334.

BOMBAY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The following engagements have been arranged for in response to the request of the *pro tem.* Secretary of the above Union, for the preaching at the evening Services of special Sermons on the subject "Children and their Salvation"; having reference particularly to Sunday School work:—

St. Paul's,—Kamatipura—Revd. Mr. Ledgard.
St. Andrew's,—Fort—Revd. Mr. Greig.
Free Church,—Esplanade—Revd. Mr. Forgan.
M. E. Church,—Fort—Mr. M. T. Carroll.
„ Grant Road—Revd. Mr. Stunts.
„ Mazagon—Revd. Mr. Robins.
Baptist Church, Byculla—Revd. Mr. Bell.
Wesleyan Chapel, Colaba—Revd. Mr. Clutterbuck.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora at 11 a.m. on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.
All are cordially invited to attend.

Y. M. C. A. Rooms—(Apollo Bunder.)

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Mamelukeiin the Victoria Dock, at 11 a.m.

Service will be held in the Harbour at 11 a.m. on board ship Glenorchy.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Sir Harry Prendergast, KCB, VC, Mysore.
* Lady Prendergast, Mysore
* Miss Prendergast, Mysore
* Mr and Mrs C Winchester, CS, Surat.
*Lt-Col C E Hussey, Deolali
Mr Williams, Harda.
Miss Williams, Harda.
* Mrs Wahab, Ahmednagar
* Maj Robertson, Pol Agent
* Capt H R Lloyd.
* Capt and Mrs A Gilmore
Lt T Jenkins, 87th Regt, Deolali.
* Mr L Thornton, CS, England.
* Mr W Hoare, England.
* Mrs Robertson, England.
* Miss Robertson, England.
Mr and Mrs Macdonald, England.
* Mr W Eley, Jeypore.
Mr C B Britton, Calcutta.
Mr J Beddingfield, Calcutta
Mr J Fishburn, Calcutta.
Mr A Frazer, Calcutta.
Mr A O Sillifant, Mhow.
* Mrs G Bioknell, U S, America.
* Rev Bishop and Mrs A Wilson, U S, America.
* Maj and Mrs J W Potts, RA, Kirkee.
Mr and Mrs G W Vidal, CS, Poona.
* Mr H E Palliser, Surat.
Lt H Hudson, 19th Ben Lan, Meerut.
* Capt W Facer, Agra.
* Miss Facer, Agra.
* Lt L A Watson, Burma.
* Capt and Mrs G Wilson, RE, Calcutta.
* Mr C A Walsh, Lucknow
Mr J H Skinner, Poona.
* Mr Davies, England.
* Capt E Eyres, England.
* Mr Venies, England.
Mr and Mrs E Aitken.
Miss Blake.
Mr and Mrs Shipman, RA
Mr J C Marshall.
Capt and Mrs Wilson, SS Clan Munroe, England.
Mr and Mrs A Simeon, Bombay.
Mr H Schwer, Bombay.
Mr W Baker, U S, Am.
Lord Colin Campbell, Bombay.
Mr R Goldlust, Bombay.
Mr G Hardock, Bombay.
Mr F Pickard, Bombay.
Mr A Conley, Bombay.
Mr B Schnabel, Bombay.
Mr W Barrett, Bombay.
Mr J G Hall, Bombay.
Mr K Hume, Bombay.
Mr J M Bolton, Bombay.
*Lieut J S Rooke, England.
* Lieut G Sweetenham, England.
*Lieut J Venour, England.
* Lieut C Williams, England.
* Voty Surgn J Cooper, AVD, England.
Voty Surgn G Betser, AVD, England.
*Voty Surgn J Nunn, AVD, England.
Mr C W Downie, Bombay.
*Mr W N Cresswell, Bombay.
Mr J Turscott, SS Ceylon, Bombay.
* Mr J G Blackburn, Bombay.
Mr J Freeman, Bombay.
* Mr N Heake, US, Am.
Capt and Mrs R Gimblett, SS Karagola.
Mr E W Nicholson, England.
Miss Cotes, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs F L Charles, CS, Collector of Bombay.
Mr C M Leckie, Karwar.
Capt H A Cole, Bombay.
Mr P Spencer, England.
Mr A. G. Hudson, Poona.
Mr R Keddie, Calcutta.
Mr and Mrs V Harperinle, Calcutta.

Residents left during the week marked thus. (*)

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

TENT-PEGGING AT POONA.

THE *Deccan Herald* reports a tent-pegging competition that was got up at Poona on Thursday by the Maharaja of Patiala. The prize competed for was cup of the value of Rs. 100 given by His Highness Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess were present and there was a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Thirty-one names were entered for the contest, including those of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Sirdar Pratab Sing and Sirdar Sham Shere Sing, A. D. C. to His Highness. For the information of those of our readers who do not understand the scoring given below, we may explain that one mark is given when the peg is only touched, two marks are given when the peg is merely knocked out of the ground, and the maximum three marks are given when the rider carries the peg off on the point of his spear. There were three trials for all competitors, except those who failed to score more than one in the first two trials. The contest began well with Lieut. Legh scoring two, but it did not continue so, for 23 riders followed him without scoring more than one. Capt Capel-Cure and Mr. Edwards, whose turn came after the abovementioned twenty-three, were the first to gain applause, as each of them spendidly carried off his peg. They were followed by Capt Forster, who scored two and ended the first try. The second try began with Lieut. Legh like the first. This gentleman carried off the peg, but was disqualified for pace. Lieut Hickie, whose turn came third, was successful in scoring 3. After him there was nothing done worth mentioning, and 14 riders had had their try when it fell to the lot of Capt Ross to carry off the peg in grand style.

Mr. Jones also scored 3, bearing off his peg with a flourish. For the third trial there were only ten competitors, as the remainder were disqualified, but strictly speaking the winning of the cup lay between Lt. Hickie (4), Capt Ross (3), Mr. Jones (3), Capt Capel-Cure (5), and Mr. Edwards (3). The possible winners by Hickie gave hopes of his gaining the cup by scoring 1, thus getting 5 out of a now possible 6. Capt Ross, who rode next, by scoring 6, secured his place for a tie if not as winner of the cup. After him came Mr Jones, who missed the peg and his chance of the cup, and Capt Capel-Cure, who, by scoring, brought his total up to 5, thus making, with Lieut Hickie, the second best score. Mr. Edwards, the last competitor, by scoring only one, made Capt Ross the winner of the cup. The announcement was received with great satisfaction, owing to the popularity of the winner. Most of the spectators, including their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, left after the winner was declared, but not before three cheers and one more proposed by Captain Ross were heartily given by the company present in honor of that generous sportsman, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, who had originated the morning's sport. The Maharaja, together with Sirdars Pratab Sing and Sham Shrere Sing, A. D. C., and a few other gentlemen, including the winner, remained on the course for half an hour and had some practice. His Highness and the two sirdars were more successful in their practice than in the actual contest, Sirdar Sham Shere Sing touching the peg each time. The Maharajah and the two sirdars were at a disadvantage in the contest, as their horses were quite new. Of the gentlemen disqualified Mr. Cooke was unfortunate enough to be disqualified for having dropped his spear in the first try. The gentlemen who acted as joint umpires were Colonel Willoughby, 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, and Colonel Becher, Equerry to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, while the management with regard to the accommodation on the course, &c., was under Captain Rose. The scores of the competitors were as follows:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	Tl
1 Lt Legh, 26th Bo I	2	0 (3)pc	0	2
2 Dr Young, MS	0	1	2	3
3 Lt Hickie, R F	1	3	1	5
4 H H the Mahrajah of Patiala	0	0	*	0
5 Sirdar Pratab Sing	1	1	0	2
6 Sirdar Sham Shere Sing, A D C to the Mahrajah of Patiala	1	1	0	2
7 Lieut Parsons	1	0 (3)pc	2	3
8 Capt Herbert, A D C	1	*	*	1
9 Lt Williams, R S (pace)	0	0	*	0
10 Capt Holland, R F A	0	0	*	0
11 Lieut Corbyn, R H A	1	0	*	1
12 Lt McGillowney, R A	0	0 (2)pc	*	0
13 Lt Peyton, 3rd Q O Cav	1	0	*	1
14 Dr Bull, M S	1	0	*	1
15 Lt Brownrigg, 28th Pioneers	1	0	*	1
16 Lt F de Butts, R A	1	0	*	1
17 Lt Barney, R A	0	1	*	1
18 Lt Grier, R A	1	0	*	1
19 Capt Ross (*winner*)	0	3	3	6
20 Mr England	0	0	*	0
21 Vet Surg Mitchell (pace)	0	0	*	0
22 Mr Jones	0	3	*	3
23 Lt De Lisle	1	0	*	1
24 Cap Capel-Cure	3	1	*	5
25 Mr Edwards	3	0	*	4
26 Capt Forster	2	0	*	2
27 Mr Cook	0	*	*	0
28 Lt Braid, R A	1	*	*	1

* Disqualified

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rs.	Rate a.	p.
BANDORA WHOLESALE CATTLE MARKET.—			
Horned Cattle, fat, 1st sort, each	17	0	0
„ middling „	14	0	0
„ 2nd sort, „	11	8	0
Sheep, 1 sort (picked), supply scarce per score	5	8	0
„ per score	110	0	0
„ middling each	4	0	0
„ per score	80	0	0
„ 2nd sort each	3	4	0
„ per score	65	0	0
Sheep and Goats for Native consumption, 1st sort, each	4	8	0
„ „ 2nd sort, each	3	12	0
„ „ 3rd sort, each	2	8	0
DAILY PRICES—BEEF.—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Rounds, 1st sort per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Boefstoak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	2	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin per lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English per lb	0	3	0
MUTTON—	1st Sort.		2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9	
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb	0 3 6	0 2 6	
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0	
Breast large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6	
Do. small, each	0 2 9	0 2 3	
Head, each	0 3 0	...	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0	
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0	
KID (SMALL).—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	0 14	0	
Fore „ „	0 12	0	
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort „	0 10	0	
Fore „ „	0 8	0	
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart „	0 6	0	
PORK FRESH AND SALT.—			
Pork Fresh, per lb	0	3	6
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0	4	0
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb	0	8	0
POULTRY.—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
„ Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	0	13	0
„ Middling	0	11	0
Fowls, Surat, large, each	1	8	0
„ „ middling	1	0	0
„ Bombay, large, each	0	11	0
„ „ middling, each	0	9	0
Chickens, large, each	0	7	0
„ small, each	0	4	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls, each	2	0	0
Patridges each	0	3	6
Pigeons, per pair	1	2	0
„ young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	8	0
Quails, per dozen	0	9	0
MILK AND BUTTER.—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
„ Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	0
Jagree, per maund	2	0	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Cheese, English, per tin	0	12	0
BREAD.—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	0	9
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	0
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	0	9
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
Wheat flour at Mill, 1st sort per bag, 196 lbs	14	0	0
„ „ 2nd sort per bag, 196 lbs	12	0	0
OIL.—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	3	12	0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3	10	0
Neroot Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5	0	0
2nd sort, per maund	4	12	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	4	0
Castor Oil, per maund	4	2	0
Kerosine Oil, Common, per tin	4	8	0
Castor Oil, Calcutta, per maund	4	8	0
FIREWOOD.—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	23	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	6
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
„ per maund	0	3	0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
„ „ per maund	0	3	0
Aine, per candy	6	0	0
„ per maund	0	3	6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
„ „ per maund	0	3	0
Kurmell, per candy	4	6	0
„ per maund	0	2	9
Khaire, per candy	7	4	0
„ per maund	0	4	0
Hay, 100 lbs.	1	10	0
GHEE.—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
„ Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
„ common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
SUGAR.—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	6	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	9
GRAIN.—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

WARD ELECTIONS.

ALL the said ELECTIONS, being "CONTESTED ELECTIONS," I hereby publish, as required by section 27 (3) of the aforesaid Act, the Names of all the Persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions, and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

A (FORT) WARD.—SIX COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1	Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas	Rampart Row	Merchant	Sir Henry Morland	Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali, C.I.E.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Behramji Naoroji Darabshet	Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas.
2	M. Dinsha Edulji Vacha	Modi St., Fort	Agent to the Swadesh Mills Co., Ltd.	Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali C.I.E.	Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sir Henry Morland	Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley.
3	The Hon. Mr. Rahimtula M. Sayani	Pedder Road.	Solicitor	Do.	Mr. J. R Duxbury.
4	Mr. Edward F. Underwood, M.D.	Medows St.	Medical Practitioner	Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas	Mr. K. M. Shroff.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas	Mr. Ranchordas Tribhovandas.
5	Mr. J. B. Duxbury	Middle Colaba	Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Ry.	Sir Henry Morland	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Bart., C.S.I.
6	Mr. Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak	Gunbow St.	Medical Practitioner	Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas	Dustur Jamasji Dastur Minocharji.
7	Mr. Barjojee Sorabji Shroff	Medows St.	Do.	Mr. Dosabhai Bejunji	Mr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman.
8	Mr. Kavasji Merwanji Shroff	Gunbow St.	Journalist	Mr. H. H. Hormarji	Mr. Karsandas Valabdas
9	Mr. Framji Dorabji Divecha	Hornby Row.	Medical Practitioner	Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley	Mr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman.
10	Mr. Bomanji Pherozsha	Warden Rd.	Solicitor	Mr. L. N. Banaji	Mr. Sorabji Dosabhai Nadersha.

B (MANDVI) WARD.—EIGHT COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

1	Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas	Cavel Street.	Medical Practitioner	Mr. Ezekiel Moses	Mr. Dawoodbhai Hasam.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Abedin Pirbai Damji	Mr. Valibhai Pirbhai.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Khakibhai Hemani	Mr. Esmailbhai Kheraz.
2	Mr. Rahimtula Kheraz	Samuel St.	Merchant	Mr. Hasambhai Visram	Mr. Haji Absatar Haji Umar.
3	Mr. Jalbhai Ardesar Sett	Navroji Hill.	Landlord	Mr. Gangaram Vithoji Bhomkar	Mr. Mahmod Haji Tar Mahmod.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Navroji Maneckji Sett	Mr. Tukaram Vithoba.
4	Mr. Abdula Meherali Dharamsi	Pedder Road.	Solicitor	Mr. Fazalbhai Visram	Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim.
5	Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji	Samuel St.	Khoja Mahomedan	Mr. Abdulabhai Lalji	Mr. Ali Kasam Sumar.
6	Mr. Vandravandas Parshotumdas	Nagdevi Rd.	Landed Proprietor and Merchant	Mr. Kamalsi Premji	Mr. Dharamsi Sunderdas.
7	The Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula M. Sayani	Pedder Road.	Solicitor	Mr. Meherali Mahomed Patel	Mr. David Solomon.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Ranchordas Haridas Kirpal	Mr. Pestonji Kavasji Bapasola.
8	Mr. Bomanji Perosha	Warden Road.	Do.	Mr. Rahimbhai Alladinbhai	Mr. Ardeshir Bejonji.
9	Mr. Charles F. Underwood, M.D.	Medows St.	Medical Practitioner	Mr. Ranchordas Haridas.	Mr. Mulji Parshotum.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Morarji Nansey	Mr. Surji Godu.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Shivji Pragji	Mr. Balu Valji.
10	Mr. Narotam Govardhandas	Ganesh Wady	Merchant	Mr. Govardhandas Nensi	Mr. Parmanand Narsi.

C (BHULESHWAR) WARD.—EIGHT COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

1	Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai	Girgaum Back Road.	Merchant	Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji	Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya.
2	Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master	Dhunji Street	Salesman to Messrs. Volkart Bros.	Mr. Ardesar Jamsetji Bhagivala	Mr. Behramji Edalji Umrigar.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Bomanji Limjibhai Mehta	Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Master
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Manockji Rastomji Surveyor	Mr. Jehangir Barjorji Sanjana.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Framji Bomanji Master	Mr. Nasarvanji Pestonji Munshi.
3	Mr. Nagroji Byramji Suntook	Dhobi Talao	Landed Proprietor	Mr. Nasarwanji Behram	Mr. Kashinath Vithoba.
4	Mr. Kavasji Hormasji	Girgaum Rd.	Medical Practitioner	Dastur Peshutan Behramji Dastur	Mr. J. C. Lisboa.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Javorilal U. Yajnik	Mr. Erachji Shariadji Bharucha.
5	Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas	Rampart Row	Merchant	Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh	Mr. Raoji V. J. Sankersett.
6	Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas	Bhuleshwar Street	Shroff	Sir Mangaldas Nathubai, C.S.I.	Mr. M. G. Deshmukh.
7	Mr. Jamnadas Premchand.	Girgaum Back Road.	Medical Practitioner	Mr. Dayabhai Jaduram	Mr. Madhaolal Javerilal Yajnik.
8	Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar	Breach Candy	Pleader High Court	Mr. Atmaram J. Kirtikar	Mr. Ganpat S. Rao.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. A. V. Velkar	Mr. S. G. Jayakar.
9	Mr. Damodar Thakersi Mulji	Old Hanuman St.	Merchant	Mr. Mansuklal M. Munshi	Mr. Framji Temulji.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Jeram Naranji	Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram.
	Rao	Road	Doctor		Mahomed Bakir Moulvi.

D (GIRGAUM) WARD.—FIVE COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

1	Mr Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia	Girgaum	Merchant	Mr. Dossabhai Framji, C.S.I.	Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Hormasji M. Chichgar	Mr. Fatehalli Shaik Ahmed.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Nanabhai B. Jeejeebhoy	Mr. Nasarvanji S. Jamshedji.
2	Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar	Charni Road.	Medical Practitioner	The Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang, C. I. E.	Mr. R. Madgavakar.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy Mody	Mr. Godrezji D. Padamji.
3	Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya	Kalbadevi Road	Solicitor	Mr. Tribhovandas M Nathubhai	Mr. Pestanji Behramji Colah.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. F. R. Vicaji.	Mr. Vithaldas Gopaldas.
4	Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote	Malabar Hill.	Merchant	Mr. A. F. Beaufort	Mr. J. Jefferson.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhai Mody	Mr. GodrezjiD. Padamji.
5	Mr. Manockshа J. Taleyarkhan	Chopati Road.	Pleader, High Court	Mr. Hormasji M. Chichgar	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Rastomji Merwanji Patel	The Hon. Mr. Perozsha M. Mehta.
6	Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar	Khetwadi	Do.	Mr. Fatehalli Shaik Ahmed	Mr. Virchand Dipchand.
7	Mr. Rastamji Nasarwanji Khory, M. D.	Cumballa Hill.	Medical Practitioner	Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhai Mody	Mr. Hormasji M. Chichgar.
8	Mr. Merjibhai Rastamji Setna	Girgaum Back Road	Do.	Mr. Kuvarji Kavasji Jassavala	Mr. Ratanji Bomanji.

E (BYCULLA) WARD.—FIVE COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

1	Mr. Byramji Nasarwanji Servai.	Mazagon Rd.	Gentleman	Mr. Sidney Smith, M. D.	Mr. Mancherji N. Banaji.
2	Mr. Mancherji Navoroji Banaji.	Victoria Road	Merchant	Mr. Rustomjee Jamasjee Ashburner.	Mr. Nasarwanji Hormasji Ghista.
	Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu	Kamalipura Bazar St.	Contractor	Mr. Ramaya Venkaya Ayawaru.	Mr. Enkaji Narsuji Ghista.
3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Venkatee Narsu	Mr. Jilkar Mallu Laxman.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Narsingrao Saibu	Mr. M. R. Gomes.
4	Edward Richard Freeborn.	Nesbit Road.	Justice of the Peace.	Mr. P. Gerrard	Mr. J. M. Houliston.
5	Rai Bahadur Lachmansingh	Charni Road.	Supdt., Railway Mail Service.	Hony. Surgeon-Major J. Anderson.	Mr. Ellaya Balaram.
6	Major N. O. Selby, R.E.	Malabar Hill.	Dy. Consulting Engr. Bys.P.W.D.	Mr. James McDonald	Mr. George Gahagan.
7	Mr. Shivaji Dharmaji	Grant Road.	Merchant	Mr. Gopal Shivram	Mr. L. D'Almeida.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Aga Jangee Shah	Mr. R. F. Wadia.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. F. D. Spencer	Mr. George Gahagan.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Edalji Sorabji Darar.	Mr. Karimkhan Dariakhan.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Pochati bin Pochaya Lingal.	Mr. Venkati Narsu Contractor.

F (PAREL) WARD.—TWO COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

1	Mr. Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia.	Cleveland Worli.	Hill, Merchant	Mr. Varjivandas Mahdowdas.	Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhai.
2	Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas.	Rampart Row.	Do.	Mr. N. A. Hormarji	Mr. Madhavdas Gokaldas L. Pasta.
3	Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebai.	Tardeo	Do.	Mr. Dadabhai Bomanji Jijibhai.	Mr. Rastamji Ardeshir Wadia.

G (MAHIM) WARD.—TWO COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

1	Mr. Parshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai.	Girgam Back Road.	Merchant	Mr. Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar.	Mr. Vinayak Harischandra Navalker.
2	Mr. Joseph Francis Fernandez.	Colaba	Late City Magistrate of Ahmedabad.	Rev. Braz Fernandez	Mr. Nasarwanji Jehangir Lam.
3	Mr. Jamsetji Kharshedji Kama.	Mount Road.	Solicitor	Mr. Nasarwanji Jehangir Lam.	Mr. J. F. DeOlivera.

The Poll will be taken on the 24th instant, as follows :—

Name of Ward.	Polling Place.
For the A (Fort) Ward	Site of New Municipal Offices on the Esplanade, opposite to Victoria Terminus.
" B (Mandvi) Ward	On the Esplanade between the Crawford Market and the School of Art.
" C (Bhuleshwar) Ward	Nal Bazar Market.
" D (Girgaum) Ward	Girgaum Ward Office, corner of Gowalia and Gamdevi Roads.
" E (Byculla) Ward	Sankli Road, near Byculla Bridge.
" F (Parel) Ward	At the Dadar Ward Office.
" G (Mahim) Ward	

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 18th January, 1889.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18.

SILVER was still quoted at 42⅝d. per oz. in London yesterday; and quotations for Consols and Indian Government Securities also come unaltered. Further allotments of Council Telegraphic Transfers were made by Government yesterday to the amount of 10 lakhs at 1s. 4 11-16d. and a lakh at 1s. 4 23-32d., all on Bombay, these rates showing an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on Wednesday's extra sales. Chartered Bank and Hong-Kong Bank shares were 10s. higher at £25 10s. and £550 10s. respectively; Mercantile were unchanged at £22. In Paris, Rentes were unaltered at 83; and Exchange on London remained at the reduced rate of francs 25 28½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England made up to Wednesday afternoon shows a further increase of 3 per cent. in the Bank's Reserve, which thus stood at 42 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 4 per cent. per annum, and in the market rates of discount no change is reported. The weekly Specie shipments to Bombay consisted of £160,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold, making £410,000 shipped in the fortnight to this port.

The Wheat Market remained without further movement; and in Mincing Lane, Oil Seeds were quite unchanged; the only fresh news being with reference to the Skin Sales, which closed yesterday for Goat Skins with a dull feeling and prices ½d. to 1d. lower, 840,000 skins only having found buyers out of the 1,020,000 put forward for sale. The Sheep Skin Sales opened strong.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm again last evening, the total sales having again reached 15,000 bales, including, however, a smaller proportion of Surats to 700 bales. The price of Mid-Americans remained at 5½d. per lb., and Surats were unaltered all round; but American arrivals were 3-64d higher for all deliveries to March-April, and 1-32d. thereafter. The day's imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

The spot price in New York was also unchanged at 9 15-16 cents, but April Futures were 5 points higher at 9·94 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 yesterday, making the figure for the five days of the present week considerably heavier than for last year, though lighter than in 1887, and bringing the receipts from the commencement of the season to the following total for comparison :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts..	23,000	11,000	21,000
Five days' do. ...	116,000	87,000	129,000
Since 1st Sept., '88...	4,087,000	4,357,000	4,175,000

Although only a moderate business has been passing in the staple here to-day, the usual mail-day quiet being partly accountable for the want of activity, the market has been firm, and an advance of Rs. 1 per candy has been established in Bhownugger, other descriptions remaining unchanged, an attempt of sellers to make rates a rupee higher all round on the strength of the Liverpool and American advices not having succeeded. The principal business reported has been a line of some 2,000 bales of Bombay-pressed Dhollera booked for April delivery at Rs. 200 to Rs. 218 per candy, the other purchases, aggregating about 1,500 bales, having been of ready Dhulia at Rs. 199; Julgaum, at Rs. 202-5; Oojein, at Rs. 191; and Bengals, at Rs. 173-80 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a very small extent to-day, and the market continues dull; but we make no further change in our quotations.

SEEDS have been in some demand, and a moderate business is reported, the market closing firm at previous sales for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,326 bales.
Wheat	20,730 cwt.
Linseed	2,210 ,,
Rapeseed	3,531 ,,
Gingelly	6,132 ,,
Groundnut	3,591 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet as to the amount of business passing, but very firm in tone. The China (s) has been berthed for Havre, late February shipment, at 23s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quieter feeling, and business has been upon a limited scale. Banks have not been giving forward quotations for their Paper; and rates for Credits have been quite uncertain owing to the small amount of Bills offering. For ready delivery the market closed quiet at a decline of 1-32d. on the morning's rates both in Bank and Mercantile Bills, say :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 21-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 ¾d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	1·78½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted during a part of the day at last evening's closing rate of 96½ for Four for cash, with the February and March accounts at 96⅜, 97⅛, and 97 7-16 respectively; but the cash price was nominal, as buyers could not [illegible] rate, and before closing, the quotation became 96⅜, with forward rates lower in proportion. 103 remains the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal doing in this market, chiefly in Mill Scrip, leading to a number of changes in our list this evening, generally in favour of holders of this property, but the other way in a few instances. Albert Press shares have declined Rs. 20, say to Rs. 705; East Indian are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,160; Mofussil are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 405; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 935; Bank of Bengal are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,003.

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		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
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Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	13 pct.	925
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	15 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	41,111	100	all	17½ do	819
National Bank of India	37,12	$125	450	5 pct	136

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1889.

THE despatch of an American Admiral on board a man-of-war to Samoa to protest against the subjugation of the natives by the Germans is an incident of considerable international importance, involving, as it does, British interests and the susceptibilities of the Queen's Australasian subjects on the one side, and on the other the interests of Germany as laid down in very peremptory and even menacing language by Prince Bismarck in certain communications made to Lord Salisbury when in office in 1885. The complications, which have now reached a point at which a man-of-war is deemed the most appropriate medium for conveying an urgent protest from the Government of the United States against the high-handed proceedings of the Germans in Samoa, are of some standing, and are of a kind that it will not be easy to unravel. The Samoa or Navigator Islands are eight in number, situated in the Southern Pacific, five days' sail north of New Zealand, and lying on the track of the navigation between Australia and San Francisco. They are only three days' sail eastward of the New Hebrides, the occupation of which by the French threw the Australian public into a fever of excitement. The islands have an area of some two thousand five hundred square miles, are very fertile, and have some splendid harbours which are, or might become, of considerable strategic importance if there were a maritime war in those seas. The population is inconsiderable, amounting to only sixty thousand Polynesians, who have been converted to Christianity by English and American missionaries. The capital is Apia, situated on a bay in the largest island, Upolu, where there are consuls of England, Germany, and the United States. The government has been in the hands of a native king, who has been recognised by the Powers, and had until lately a flag of his own. The present troubles had their origin in the advent, in 1857, of the firm of Godeffroi, which soon acquired a large share of the local trade and established a degree of political influence which Prince Bismarck saw fit to strengthen and turn to account when the new desire to found German colonies arose in Germany some few years since. Ten years ago attention was attracted to the tendency of things in Samoa, and the King Malietoa growing alarmed at the ascendancy of the Germans, sought support elsewhere. In 1878 a treaty of commerce was entered into with the United States, and in January of the following year Germany procured a treaty also. A few months later England entered into a treaty with the king, who began to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT FAMINE IN CHINA FROM FAILURE OF THE CROPS.

SHANGHAI, JAN. 17.

Great distress prevails in China owing to the famine which prevails in the valleys of the Yangtsze and Yellow Rivers.

The Prefectures of Fengyang, Yingchow, and Shuchow, in the Province of Anhin, are flooded by the Yellow River. In the Prefectures of Yangchow, Chinkiang, Hanchow, and Chiangning, in the Province of Kiangsu, the crops have entirely failed from drought.

In Shantung and Newchwang extensive floods prevail.

The area of suffering is immense, and it is impossible to form an estimate of the numbers now starving, but they in all probability amount to several millions. In the Hofei district alone half a million are starving. In face of this widespread national calamity a strong committee has been formed at Shanghai by request of the Chinese authorities to collect subscriptions. Assistance is earnestly sought.

MASSACRE OF GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

News has been received from Zanzibar that the Arabs destroyed the German Mission station at Tugu on Sunday last and massacred eight of the missionaries.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 17.

Major-General Prince Dolgourouki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Shah of Persia, has started for Teheran to resume his duties there.

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 18.

The *Novoe Vremya* states that a mission from Bokhara is expected at Saint Petersburg charged with the mission of inducing Russia to give back Samarcand in exchange for a large Bokharan frontier province.

THE GEFFCKEN AFFAIR.

BERLIN, JAN. 17.

Dr. de Friedberg, Minister of Justice, who was a confidant of the late Emperor Frederick, has resigned.

Dr. de Friedberg's name appeared in Professor Geffcken's letters.

RENEWED ACTIVITY AT SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, JAN. 17.

The rebels in the neighbourhood of Suakin are again growing aggressive.

LUPTON PACHA.

A spy who was despatched by the Egyptian Government to the Equatorial Provinces has just returned, having left Khartoum last Christmas. He states that Lupton Pacha is dead, but that the surrender of Bahr-el-Gazel to the Dervishes was merely a rumour and that the Garrison still holds out.

THE OPERATIONS IN KARENNI.

OCCUPATION OF SAWLAPAW'S CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 18.

News from General Collett's column at Sawlon, dated the 9th, received to-day, states that Sawlon, Sawlapaw's capital, was occupied at 5 p.m. on the 8th.

After crossing the Mobye River to the right bank, the force, with the exception of 50 Biluchees, left a guard with the base hospital and marched to Lawpitak, where Lieut. Tighe, with the Mounted Biluchees, surprised the enemy's outposts and killed five of them. The road all along was impeded by felled trees and the ground spiked. A pioneer was badly injured in the foot by a spike.

In advancing on the 5th to Teelanga, on the Pow Choung River, and descending some 2,000 feet, the road in some places was both rocky and steep. The Rifle Brigade advance guard was fired on as it reached the ferry. The enemy's outpost was on the opposite bank. When this was reached, the village was shelled and burnt, and 50 Biluchees were sent across to hold the left bank.

On the 6th two Biluchees swam across the rapid river and discovered some eight boats. The whole force then crossed to the left bank of Pow Choung, escorting the bullocks and commissariat stores. On the 7th the column marched to Nando, the right flank being covered by the river, and the left by jungle-covered hills.

About two miles from the camp small parties of the enemy were seen on the right bank of the river, and fired upon. At three miles the Rifle Brigade advance guard flankers, under Major Norcott and Captain Raikes, were fired upon by a number of the enemy posted on a high hill commanding and almost closing the road. At the first volley Surgeon Manders was shot through the thigh, Private Farley, of the Rifle Brigade, was killed, and Private Robinson wounded.

Onwards right into camp parties of the enemy were encountered. As all the hills on the left had to be crowned and cleared, the march was very slow and arduous. Our total casualties on the 7th were Surgeon Manders, severely wounded; Rifle Brigade, one man killed, one severely and one slightly wounded; Beloochees, two men severely wounded. Thirteen of the enemy's dead were counted.

On the 8th the force marched for Sawlon and on the 9th there was a repetition of the events of the 7th. All the hills on the left had to be cleared by the Beloochees of the advance guard. The enemy were constantly encountered till they made their last stand at Awedoung ferry, barely two miles from Sawlon. There several small cannons and jingals were fired and the road blocked with trees. Captain Beaufort's mountain guns crowned the ridge and fired six shells. This last obstacle passed, the Beloochees, under Colonel Sartorius and Major Broome, advanced on and occupied Sawlon and the palace for the night, the remainder of the column camping near the river.

Our loss was nil. The enemy state that they lost between thirty and forty killed in the last two days'

left his palace on the 5th, refus body to follow him. His where- unknown. Some of the Shan also headmen of the Karen ad been cleared of everything of mall canton, several jingals, and s and ammunition. The conduct pecially during the last two arduous marches, was most excellent and the The wounded are doing well. Th ts at Sawlon pending political settlement oming in report that the southern column in two days' march.

THE KARENNI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 18.

General Collett has instructed Colonel Harvey that the services of his column are no longer required, and that he may return to Lower Burma. Mr. Hildebrand, the Political Officer has issued a proclamation calling Sawlapaw to come in to pay a fine, or if fails that another Chief would be appointed over Karenni.

THE METAL TOKENS BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

In the Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Barbour presented the report of the Select Committee on the Metal Tokens Bill.

Mr. Steel said it professed to prohibit the manufacture of unauthorized coin, and to prevent the importation or acceptance of unauthorized coin by the local authority or railway administration, but it did not prohibit the circulation of such coin now or hereafter. He did not think the Bill would be a complete and effective remedy, but there was a measure by which all obstacles might be overcome, and that was by preventing the circulation of unauthorized coin altogether. To do this it would be necessary to buy up all unauthorized coinage in circulation, but it would be necessary to give a long time for the conversion, and with this safeguard the convenience of the public would be completely achieved, and Government would secure to itself a profit on the issue of its own coinage. Mr. Barbour said these pieces of metal, in resemblance of coin, should not be allowed to circulate as money; but if Government were now to take up the whole of the unauthorized coinage in circulation in the country, it must be at the value of copper, which would impose great loss upon present holders of such coin, and if they bought them up at their nominal value, there would be a considerable loss to Government. Another objection was that if it was known they were buying these coins at their nominal value, they might be largely manufactured in order that they might be sold to Government, and they would be buying copper at from 30 to 40 per cent. above its real value. But a still more serious objection was that in many districts in India these coins were in common circulation, and people there were not accustomed to the use of our coin; and it would be a most severe measure to prohibit the circulation of a coin to which people were accustomed, and would cause great confusion in the bazaars and villages. On the whole, therefore, he thought the course which the Select Committee had taken was best; and that was, that they should prevent the manufacture of the coin as far as possible, and prevent it from being imported into British India and put into circulation, and take some steps towards discouraging its use.

THE CUSTOMS AND TARIFF BILL.

In introducing the Customs and the Indian Tariff Bill, Mr. Barbour said that the first proviso to Section 37 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 provided that where such a rate or valuation has been raised after the grant of a port-clearance at the port of shipment, the rate and valuation applicable to such goods shall be the rate and value in force on the date of such grant. This was the proviso which it was proposed to entirely repeal. In the place of this proviso, it was proposed to substitute for it in the Indian Tariff Act of 1882 a provision under which, if a contract was made for the sale of goods without any stipulation as to payment of duty, and duty was imposed, or the previously existing rate of duty was raised or lowered before the contract was fulfilled, the buyer or seller had the right of lowering or raising the price by a sum equal to the rate of duty imposed for the first time on the goods, or by an amount by which such duty had been either raised or lowered.

THE SIKKIM QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

The *Pioneer* says that there is some prospect of the negociations on the Thibet and Sikkim question being re-opened. The Chinese Government has taken the initiative, apparently because it considers that the recent Mission of the Amban has proved unsatisfactory.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the spring crops throughout India are beginning to occasion the financial authorities considerable anxiety.

THE CANTONMENT BILL.

The Cantonment House Property Bill will probably be greatly remodelled before it becomes law.

GILGIT.

The statement that the Government intends occupying Gilgit is altogether unfounded.

LORD REAY IN MARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JODHPORE, JAN. 18.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay reached Jodhpore this morning, and were met by his Highness the Maharaja, Colonel Powlett, the Resident, and other notabilities; an infantry guard-of-honour was drawn up outside the station, and a small escort of cavalry, under Sir Pertab Singh, conducted the Governor to the camp.

The morning was spent in visiting the forts and driving through the city.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 18.

For to-morrow's races to be run at Guindy there are three starters for the Vizianagram Plate, eight for the Pony Derby, eleven for the Connemara Plate, four for the Grand Military Steeple Chase, and eight for the Vencatagiri Plate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 18.

The P and O. Company's s.s. Pekin, with outward English mails of 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Purnea, left here outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Beronice from Bombay arrived this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4 3-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¾
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,830,000; increase, £300,000; public deposits, £5,430,000; decrease, £1,400,000; other deposits, £25,000,000; increase, £600,000; other securities £20,200,000; decrease, £300,000; notes and gold £13,200,000; increase £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 17.

10 p.m.	74·2

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

6 a.m.	69·2
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	79·8
4 p.m.	78·8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Cable Punta Rossa Key west right.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 18.—The barometer has risen slightly in the peninsula and fallen in Northern India. The fall is also small in amount except in North Punjab, where it exceeds a tenth of an inch. The barometer is a third of an inch higher at Peshawar than at Colombo. The greatest excess in pressure to-day is in Upper Sind and Beluchistan. Temperature on the whole has decreased in Upper India, and is unusually low in North Punjab and at Quetta, where the minimum last night was only fifteen degrees. Winds have a strong northerly element, except on the Malabar Coast, where they are steady. East winds continue. The skies have cleared, except in the Central and North-West Provinces, where they are slightly clouded.

RINGING THE OLD YEAR OUT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The last days of the old year 1888—soft, dark, and rainy, suggesting a late February rather than December—are passing away and Christmas is already in the back ground. The fizz of the champagne is over, the crackers are cracked, the pudding is eaten, dolly is beheaded, the toys are smashed, and the little ones, having quite got over the excitement of thinking what Santa Claus had in store for them, have forgotten the dear dolly, thrown away the broken gun, and settled down to their old games, in which, before the coming of the bugle, the doll and the gun, the comb made marvellous music, the hearth broom did duty as a warlike weapon, and for dolly was substituted the harmless necessary cat. Children's wants are few and easily satisfied—grown up requirements are great and their name is legion. It seems as if they grew and multiplied with the years of our life. At first we are supremely happy with a bottle and a cot—a little later we cry for a coral toothpick, as well as for our bottle and our cot—and later on comes the time when we must needs have many toothpicks and many, many bottles, and ever so many most luxurious cots. A little while ago we longed for Christmas. Now it has come and how much better are we off. To listen to the groans of those around, one would say we were not better but much worse off. The dreary weather, the weary family parties, the tiresome formalities of the season make people vote the whole affair a mockery and a bore. It is said that eaten bread is soon forgotten. So it appears are Christmas cakes and puddings. Or, if not forgotten, their memory is not always pleasant. Canvassers of the Society for the abolition of Christmas, please take notice: it is in the early days after the festival you will gain most recruits.

* * *

But there are very few who would vote for the abolition of the New Year. Full of hope, we look forward to it for the cure of all our grievances. Once over Christmas and the dull days soon become bright, umbrellas and mackintoshes may get a rest, and even furs may perhaps be laid aside. Then comes the question—the all-absorbing one to most women—of new spring dresses, of high hats or low, frizzed or curled hair. From Paris comes word that the low-crowned hats with long ostrich feathers, which Sarah Bernhardt made the fashion, are still very much worn. And dresses in all the gayest shades have replaced the melancholy greys and sadder blacks that were the rage. No combination of colors is too eccentric, provided there is care to match the shades. Green turned up with rich pink, blue with a darker blue, yellow faced with torquoise, all these are to be seen mingled in the Directoire dresses that are worn.

* * *

At the second cinderella dance at the Whitehall Rooms there were some very "chic" costumes. A little while ago it was thought that at a subscription ball anything and everything could be worn. But "*nous avons changé tout cela.*" The very freshest of fresh dresses, the very daintiest of shoes, and the most irreproachable of gloves do duty at these dances, for which people make up parties of their friends, and so have the advantage of their own society. One tall lady wore a white satin petticoat, hand-painted, with flowers and foliage, under a Directoire dress of brocaded satin turned back with moss-green velvet. The vest of white crape covered with rose petals was soft and pretty; but the design of the whole was not simple enough to please my taste. I felt that hand-painted flowers, and flowers in relief should not be mixed. Two young sisters wore pretty dresses of old gold crêpe, draped over skirts of old gold silk, edged with a thick gold ruche. A pink dress fringed with lilies of the valley was charming—the delicate green of the leaves and stalks contrasting pleasantly with the pink. The bodice was low and round with short sleeves, edged also with lilies, and a little spray fastened in the hair gave it a pretty finish.

* * *

A white and gold dress was rather striking in style, the short sleeves surmounted by an erection in gold gauze that looked like a pair of pantomime fairy's wings. A very handsome dress was a mixture of dark green crêpe de Chine relieved by a dash of pink and a spray of soft pink chrysanthemums. As a rule, I do not admire a costume on the lines of a magpie or a wagtail; but there was one rather well arranged dress of broad black and white stripes, which I thought very successful. The stripes were lost in the soft folds of the vest, over which was worn a white silk fichus, and the sleeves were also of white silk with velvet bows as a finish. A gold embroidered Directoire dress of terra-cotta silk opening over a petticoat of the same shade, covered with gold trellis pattern was very striking at the distance, and rich when on examining it near one could appreciate the beauty of the embroidery. In spite of the dance being a cinderella, the rooms were not cleared till after one, which proved that it was pleasant and successful.

* * *

A still more splendid dance was given a few days after in the same room for the benefit of the Stepney Jewish Schools. There were some gorgeous dresses worn. Mrs. Harry Solomon's costume of the shades of pink seen in a summer sunset was specially handsome. The bodice was trimmed with gauze of the same shade covered with opulescent beads of all tints, copper, silver, and steel blue. Mrs. A. Bedington wore a ruby velvet bodice and train over a pink satin skirt covered with rich point de Venise. Mrs. Cohen's dress of heleotrope satin, trimmed with iridescent embroidery was very becoming, as was also the pure white worn by Mrs. Percy Casletto. The front of the skirt was relieved with crystal beads and tassels of crystal hung from the pointed bodice, sparkling and gingling in a fashion that reminded people of that fine lady who, "with bells on her fingers and rings on her toes, is sure to make music wherever she goes!" Other music was provided by Mr. Dan Godfrey's band, and dancing was kept up till the day was some hours old.

* * *

In counting up the successes of women, the *Lady's Pictorial* comes out strongly this last week of the old year. It appears we have done splendidly in the past, and we are sure to do even better in the future. We have a growing intelligence, a universally admitted tendency towards the good and benign side of social life, and each year, as it comes, finds us with our feet more firmly planted on the path that leads to the increased security, comfort, honour, and well-being of our sex. This ought to be a comfort to us, even if we do not realize much difference in our very own view of the situation. There are also some interesting statistics given of the number of titled hearts that have been won by American women. The *Lady's Pictorial* calls it a startling catalogue, though why it is more startling for a duke to marry an American rather than an English woman I cannot quite see. Of course, it is a shock to know there is a coronet the less in the market. But whether it is won and worn by an American girl or an English one, makes, I should say, very little difference, to any out the interested parties. The startling catalogue contains the names of one hundred and sixty-six American women who have made distinguished marriages, and out of this record, one duchess, four baroness, one viscountess, and twenty wives of simple (?) baronets belong to England. Not a bad evidence of the fascination of our Yankee sisters.

* * *

A much more interesting list is that of the women who have won and worn the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour. Virginie Ghesquière, who fought as a soldier instead of her delicate brother was the first to merit it. A Belgian who fought at Jena and Austerlitz was the second. Then a Soeur de la Charite and a few years after a cantinière received it for conspicuous courage on the field of battle. Rosa Bonheur, Lady Pigot, and Madame Diane Lafoy, the brave wife of the African explorer, are some of the later names upon the famous list.

* * *

Those who like Mr. Howell's prosing will enjoy his new story, "Annie Kilburn," which has all the charm of his other books, if it has not quite so much sustained interest. Some people think his manner of telling a story tedious. But, like Trollope, though he does prose, he does it to some purpose. His people live and walk and talk before us. They are not marionettes, or figures inspired only by the one idea. They have individuality, and as we go through the book we get to know them. Annie Kilburn is very successfully drawn. Mr. Howell's women, indeed, are always stronger than his men, and his account of Hatboro' Society women is amusing and clever.

The many friends of General Parrott, says the *Pioneer*, will be sorry to hear that in consequence of the domestic bereavement that has befallen him he is breaking up the Karnal Stud. The dispersal of this fine establishment will be a blow to horse-breeding in India generally, and in particular to the Indian turf.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* who wants to help the Government of India out of their exchange difficulties makes this bold suggestion:—"As pensions are contracted in rupees they ought to be paid in rupees in Indian Presidency Banks. Similarly no engagements of any kind ought to be made for India, even with the Secretary of State, except in rupees. It is nonsense to say that when numberless English firms are annually making contracts with European and other foreign Powers for the supply of all manner of things living and dead, from artizans and governesses down to guns and sewing machines, in either sterling or foreign money as the option of the purchaser or adjustment of payments being a mere financial arrangement—the India Office cannot meet the rational demand of India to have all her contracts expressed in rupees. If this were insisted on, it would not of course at once reduce the home charges materially, but it would begin at once to reduce that portion of them which represents our annual loss by Exchange, and it would ultimately extinguish that.

OUIDA ON THE ABSURDITIES OF MEN'S DRESS.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

I have been told, I know not whether truly, that in the United States of America, fustian, smock, and blouse are clothes unseen, unknown, and that the old broadcloth of Sunday-going suits, when worn threadbare, is the singularly inappropriate garb in which the American husbandman tills or delves his mother earth. The picture of him thus attired at the tail of his plough is so melancholy that even the fact that it is probably a steam plough which he handles cannot outbalance the dreariness of it, and it is companioned in melancholy by the information afforded at the same time, that there is no such thing as a peasantry known in this land of black coats, there are only "hired men." The superior manhood and civil status of the hired man to the peasant may be a knotty political question open to dispute; but the superiority of threadbare broadcloth to whole and clean fustian or linen seems to me a proposition which nobody in their senses can care to maintain. The one supreme excellence in any kind of clothes is their fitness for the occasion on which they are worn. Nothing can be more unsuitable for field work or any open air work than broadcloth or any cloth; and nothing is so uncleanly and so unlovely as a suit of clothes which has been worn and outworn as a "best" suit, and has passed into working use with all its stains and spots of the past upon it.

There is no working dress so clean, so convenient, so manly, so becoming as the blouse of France. It is an ideal dress. When made in velvet for a man of pleasure it is charmingly picturesque and simple; when worn in linen by the artisan or the labourer it lends itself to every movement of the limbs and body, its belt braces the loins, and whilst in winter any quantity of wool can be worn beneath it, its washable qualities make it entirely suitable for a working dress, and its lightness and convenience in summer are beyond question. Why is not this charming and most sensible garb universal? For the rich it would be capable of an infinite variety of adornment from embroidery in silk or in bullion thread, whilst for the poor it combines cleanliness and convenience as no other dress does. If Prince Edward of Wales, who has, it is said, a great desire to reform the present hideous fashions of male attire, would bring in the use of the blouse for general dress with knickerbockers and gaiters for the day, and knee breeches and shoes for ordinary evening wear, and the George the Second costume with gold and silver embroideries for full dress at all times, he would indeed confer a benefit upon his generation, and make his name dear for all time to all persons who have any artistic perceptions.

The present fashion of men's dress has no single quality to recommend it; it is awkward, ugly, confounds the shapely limbs with the unshapely, and is the most grotesque and unnatural costume in which the human frame has ever disguised itself. If any of the statues which have been made of public men in this dress endure to a remote posterity, that posterity will certainly call in question either our sanity or our civilization. There is no other age which has possessed a costume at once so utterly absurd and so entirely hideous, unsuitable for every purpose for which it is worn, ill adapted to any single season of the year, and destroying every line which makes the human form harmonious. The trouser alone is an article of such fearful hideousness that it is hard to understand why a world which is not wholly bow-legged or spindle-shanked can ever have submitted to its tyranny. The only plea ever heard advanced for it is that it conceals deformities, but if deformity be so general, of what use are modern gymnastics, games, and sport? to what use is hygiene made the a. b. c. of modern existence? There have been ill-shaped men from the days of Socrates to those of Price Eugene; but that can be no reason to sacrifice the well shaped multitude to them; Quasimodo is no law for Phœbus. The present fashion of male dress may continue to exist because there is no man of great eminence with courage enough to change it.

On the Continent of Europe the military madness is at its height; and all princes and most men of position wear uniforms on all occasions of ceremony. In England there is such a general timidity, such a common fear of "looking odd," or appearing an over-dressed coxcomb, that no one has the courage to begin any change of male attire. Men are for the most part lazy; there is an idea (incorrect but prevalent through prejudice and habit) that the present costume is convenient, democratic, and comfortable. It is not convenient or comfortable, and it is not democratic because there is as much difference between a coat cut by Poole and a "Complet" or suit of dittoes bought for a few francs or shillings as there could ever be between cloth of gold and cloth of frieze. An ill-made and ill-mannered man is still as far removed from the appearance of a well-made high bred man as if the world were still regulated by sumptuary laws; but there is a general idea that equality is somehow compassed and the dignity of the people somehow enhanced by the present mode of tailoring, and so it is permitted to prevail, and "fry hugs himself in the belief that in the cut of his clothes at least he and the "howling swells" are one.

If it be true that the American husbandman does his field work in a shabby black coat, no doubt he is also persuaded that the Bird of Freedom is in some manner assisted by his persistence in so injudicious a custom. It cannot be clean, it cannot be economical, it cannot be comfortable; a garb more ill fitted for the easy and vigorous pursuit of labor cannot be devised. And yet the English mechanic shares the same delusion as the American farmer; he is in shabby cloth clothes all the week, in shiny stiff, brand new cloth clothes on Sundays and general holidays; he looks as bad as it is possible to look in both; he is ill dressed always in the fullest sense of the word, for he is dressed with no regard to fitness, occupation, season or common sense; but deep in his manly bosom lies the conviction that by dressing himself so horribly he is asserting his equality with everybody else and vindicating the rights of man, and therefore no power on earth could induce him to be clothed either seasonably or sensibly. It is due to his principles to be inconsequous and absurd.

Does not the Irish Nationalist also dig his potato patch in a tail-coat and a tall hat? What constitutes this subtle inexplicable sympathy between liberal principles and shabby broadcloth?

Nothing is so detestable as shabby cloth, and nothing gets shabby so quickly as cloth, and cheap cloth most quickly of all. There is no material suitable for working men which will not wash well and frequently without being the worse for it. The Saxon "smock," now so rarely seen even in the English counties of its nativity, has this admirable quality, and as a garb for field labor is, beyond all dispute, excellent and economical. Yet the English field labourer is growing to be ashamed of it; he is beginning to take the cheap tailor for his deity like his brothers of the towns. Thus, all the world over, is a fine fellow hedging and ditching or driving his team, when he is in his shirt sleeves, be his shirt of hemp or of wool; but Ras in a round-pot-hat and a go-to-meeting coat, is a spectacle as awkward and as painful to the educated spectator of it, as an elephant or a cockatoo on a tricycle at a circus.

The streets of all cities are made hideous from New York to Stamboul, from London to Yokohama, by the prevalence of the modern tailor made suit; in much of Europe and Asia, and in America, the country is made grotesque by it. The contamination of modern dress is one which spreads like that of small pox; the natives of every clime succumb to it; all their natural habits, and all their clothes which have been made for centuries to suit their climate, their complexion, and their customs, are abandoned in favor of the atrocious boots, the frightful pantaloons and the ridiculous coats which civilization has imposed upon its sons without the slightest regard for age, respect, occupation or any single grace of the human form.

The Anglo-Indian officer swelters in scarlet cloth under a tropic sun; the Japanese wears a tall hat under his tulip trees; the Farmer of Illinois cuts his wheat in a rusty surtout; the Italian peasant perspires in a cheap ulster; the English statesman snores under a black chimney pot; they are all as ill clad and as thoroughly uncomfortable as men can be. Who will teach them the supreme truth that the man alone is well dressed who is dressed in keeping with his station and his occupation, and that whilst male dress is as senseless, as ugly and useless as it at present is, it is absurd to prate of the taste, or to boast of the wisdom of civilization!

OUIDA.

Professor Blackie has been discoursing lately on his favourite theme of Scottish music. This time he speaks despondingly. He says:—"Not only in the departments of music,—an art which Luther justly placed side by side with theology,—but all around, if we will be honest, we must confess what I have often been obliged to preach publicly, that the Scot is not an æsthetical animal. The emotional part of our nature, the taste for the beautiful-sublime in art, has been unduly subordinated or altogether neglected in our national training, with the natural result of a certain hardness in our intellectual presentment and a low utilitarian level in our social action, which go not a little to mar the good impression that our acknowledged national virtues are calculated to make. In music specially we have allowed ourselves to sink far below the standard acknowledged by our fathers both in practice and by express statute (Acts of Parliament, 1579, ch. 98), and to make up for this neglect of native material and native inspiration we have been obliged to resort to the beggarly luxury of borrowing right and left from foreign sources the precious article we had forgotten to value and failed to produce at home. Now, in art generally, and specially in music and in poetry, there is nothing more true than that all borrowing is bad; it is partly false and partly shallow, and no more true to nature than a palm tree would be instead of birch in Killiecrankie, or a stout old Scottish pine in Strathspey. We must systematically employ the popular song and the popular melody of our country as a moral force and a source of lofty inspiration second only to the Bible."

MISS BERNARDS' PRIZE-GIVING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 17.

Last evening five of the girls' schools connected with the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission, better known by the familiar name of the Sisters who so nobly devoted themselves to the bringing up of little native children in Christianity, assembled in the Mission House compound. The occasion of the gathering was the Christmas Prize-giving. Six hundred and sixty children attend Miss Bernards' Mission schools, which are doing valuable work in various parts of the city, camp, and suburbs of Poona. Some of the schools are purely vernacular, but whether English or Marathi speaking, all the scholars receive religious as well as secular instruction. The Normal Class connected with the schools has already prepared nineteen teachers, thirteen of whom are now engaged in various schools, and are doing good work. There was a goodly gathering of European and Native friends of the Mission to witness the prize-giving, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught sent Prince Arthur and the little Princesses Margaret and Patricia to see the school girls receive their Christmas gifts. On the arrival of the Royal children the schools sang the national anthem, and after the reading of the report they sang with exceeding sweetness, "Hark the herald angels sing," and several other hymns and songs which had been taught to them by Mrs. Carruthers, whose beautiful voice has so often delighted Poona audiences. Few know that Mrs. Carruthers devoted an hour a week during many months preceding her departure from Poona, to teaching the little girls of the Mission schools to sing. Her name is remembered in the schools with affection and regret. The Revd. H. Wann examined the little ones in religious knowledge, questioning them in Marathi, and he expressed himself well pleased with their answers. After some more sweetly sung songs the prizes were distributed by two lady friends present. If the kind people at home who bought and dressed the pretty dolls could have seen each little one hugging her treasure, and hushing it to sleep with much of a mother's fondness, they would have felt fully rewarded for their trouble. Dolls do not come to these poor little people in constant succession, and they are consequently prizes indeed once a year. One of the most delighted recipients of a prettily dressed doll, was both deaf and dumb, and another who had a gift of clothing was quite blind. The poor girl belongs to the Orphanage, and seems happy notwithstanding her sad affliction. The ceremony ended with a distribution of fruit and sweets, and the children left after a very happy afternoon. The report of the mission was read by the Revd. J. Henderson and contained the following extracts:—

The whole expense of the schools is about 6,000 rupees a year. Of this last year's Government grant gave 1,323 rupees, 600 was collected by friends in Poona, and the rest by the Ladies' Association of the Church of Scotland. The maximum grant which we could have earned is Rs. 2,200, and we hope to come nearer to this each year, and its attainment under the present grant-in-aid rules, is, we fear, impossible. We desire to acknowledge the kindness of the Educational Inspector, Mr. Kirkham, to whose unfailing patience and gentleness the girls owe much; the goodness of the ladies who have regularly through the year taken the trouble to come and teach in two of the schools; the continual kind interest shown by His Excellency the Governor; and the kindness of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in graciously allowing the younger members of the Royal family to honour us with their presence to-day. Among the visitors were Mrs. Rogers, Major and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Bell, Miss Clayton, Mr. Dorabji Bootie, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Miss Hurford, Miss. Sorabji, Mrs James Candy, Mrs. Lewis, Doctor Lettice Bernard, and Mrs. Kirkham.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JAN. 15.

Under our new scheme of local self-government the municipalities in this province are to have "commissioners"; and "members" are to be elected by "wards" as in Bombay. The European element are striving to become members *pro bono publico*. It is of vital importance that the public health should be protected and looked after. I have no hesitation in stating that sanitation is defective and not look d a ter. The Sanitary Commissioner has reported that Akola suffered the most fierce cholera in September last. At the head-quarters of the district (Akola) there were 44 deaths from cholera and only 21 in the 24 towns and rural circles. This is not at all creditable to the vice-president and his sanitary inspector, who are educated Brahmins.

During the present quarter, the province will lose the services of Surgeon-Major Little, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner, H. A. D. Colonel Bullock, D. C., proceeds on furlough, after which he retires from the service, and Mr. Heath, Executive Engineer, South Berar Division, now on leave, will also retire from the service.

Mr. Howell, C. S., the Officiating Resident, has been pleased to announce that in the present year there will be thirty-nine holidays, besides Sundays and the last Saturday in each month! The latter is never granted, which I consider a very great hardship, and yet Government wish that all should become volunteers! The Secretary for Berar should insist that the hard-worked clerks be allowed the last Saturday in the month as a holiday. I know that some offices opened are even on a Sunday.

The cattle still continue to suffer from hoof and mouth diseases. Is there no remedy? The kharif crops have been damaged in the Bassim and Woon districts owing to the later rains. Small-pox prevails in the Woon, Khangaum, and Basim districts.

HOMEWARD TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M. S. Malabar, Captain A. D. Fanshawe, sails this morning for Portsmouth, with time-expired officers and men with families from India. The total number she carries is 36 officers, 11 ladies, 14 children, 1,157 men, 21 women and 58 children, belonging to various regiments. The families and a small number of men arrived here from Deolali and were embarked on board yesterday. The main body of troops will arrive here this morning by troop trains. The officers and families proceeding home are:—Col G de C and Mrs Morton and child, Royal Warwick Regt; Lieut-Col J A Lawrie, R A; Surgeons Major E J and Mrs Bairland and child, J and Mrs Barry and two children, and J M Beamish, Bengal Medical Staff; Majors W E Roberts, Royal Fusiliers, A J Anderson, and J W H and Mrs Potts and two children, R A; Surgeons H R Whitehead and C R Tyrrell, Bengal Medical Staff; Captains P A and Mrs Robinson, A P D, J M T Badgley and H W and Mrs Duperier, R E, A C P Hazgard, K O Borderers, G F and Mrs Wilson, R E, H M Riddley, 7th Hussars, F J Gavin, Royal Irish Regt, P L Williams-Foote, R A, C A Kincaid, Royal Irish Fusiliers, H R Lloyd, Somerset, W Facer and sister, Manchester, C R Malaby, Worcester and J C Yate, W York Regiments, Riding Master W and Mrs Shipman, R A, Lieutenants F Sapte, Middlesex Regt, L Graham, R A, H J Brooking, Madras Staff Corps, F A Morse, Somerset, L I, F M Shadwell, York and Lancashire Regts, J H B Beresford, Madras Staff Corps, H Hudson, and A F Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps, G S Hogge, Bombay Staff Corps, W J Underwood, R A, Mr C W R Hooper, Indian Marine; Mrs Gordon, wife of Captain J C Gordon, and Miss Pemberton, Bengal Staff Corps.

Here is a sign of the times. A French composer thinks his countrymen are tired of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, so he has composed what he calls a "Marche du Divorce," which he thinks will be more acceptable to the majority of his fellow-countrymen. So much for "music and morals."

An order has been received at Portsmouth requiring all the officers belonging to the Indian troopships, as they return to the port on the conclusion of the current trooping season, to pass through a short course of training in gunnery, &c., on board the Excellent and Vernon.

Mr. Bryce, in his already famous work on American institutions, has not done justice to the patient industry which searches out for the American press, and sends by telegraph such information as this:—

HE HAS A VERY BIG HEAD.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

Titusville, Pa., Dec. 10.—Living on a farm near Cherrytree, six miles from here, is Ralph Alcorn, a boy thirteen years old, who has the largest head for his years on record in this State. Three years ago his measurement was for an 8¼ hat. Two years later his head had grown to require an 8¾. Last season an 8¾ dicer was ordered for him, while this week 8¾ was the size required. The boy is very bright and quick-witted; has a wonderful memory, is good looking, well built, weighs 108 pounds, and, though it is very large, his head is regular in shape and perfectly formed. In playing he is obliged to abstain from running, for, as he says, he is liable to become overbalanced and to fall. The physicians say that in the end he will experience no inconvenience from his big head, as the body will in time catch up with the head and thus even matters.

The richest man in the House of Commons is said to be Mr Isaac Holden, member for the Keighley division of Yorkshire. He began life as a schoolmaster, and though few people know it, it is to his inventive genius that the world owes the lucifer match. It was while giving instructions to his pupils in chemistry that he discovered the principle which underlies the lucifer. Out of this great invention Mr Holden made no money. Later on he became a book keeper, and it was while he was a book keeper that he first began to devote his mind to the study of machinery for the carding of wool, and a machine was invented which revolutionised the whole system of wool-carding, and in that way revolutionised the whole manufacturing history of England and the world. He has mills not only in Yorkshire, but also in several parts of France. The average sum he receives every year probably is something like £200,000. Mr. Holden is two years older than Mr. Gladstone, and is quite as active.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—To an

while the Government have suffered from the "jumps," and lost considerably by depreciated credit.

If we examine the Presidency Bank publication of statements of affairs, and compare their resources in Government deposits and in other deposits, we shall find that, while the public have favoured the securities of Bank shares in preference to Government securities as their investments, they have also favoured the Banks in another direction more than Government have done by increasing their deposits.

The largely increased resources of the public, as shown by the increased deposits with the Banks, would naturally increase the demand for and prices of Government securities as well as increase the demand for and prices of Bank shares; but the fact is, securities which suffer much from jumps in value are favoured more by speculators than by good investors.

We now give some figures in order to try to make our meaning clear; and then we will give the jumps Government deposits with the Presidency Banks to show that these banks, with such fluctuating Government deposits, cannot be other than obnoxious holders of Government securities, the price of which ought rather to be governed by the demand and supply of money according to a surer law than the action of the wills of inexperienced financial officers, whose fluctuating deposits of Government money with the banks and reserve treasuries are proofs of their inefficient judgment:—

31st March,	Government Cash in Treasuries and in Presidency Banks.	Government Deposits in Presidency Banks.	Other Deposits in Presidency Banks.	Maximum Variation of the previous Deposits in three Presidency Banks.	Maximum Money at the disposal of the three Presidency Banks.	Maximum Go-Variation of the previous Deposits in three Presidency Banks.	Maximum Money at the disposal of the three Presidency Banks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880	13,01,00,000	2,04,00,000	6,09,00,000	1880-81	4,98,00,000	2,33,00,000	7,47,00,000
1881	13,34,00,000	3,09,00,000	6,19,00,000	1881-82	4,54,00,000	2,50,00,000	6,09,00,000
1882	14,60,00,000	2,91,00,000	5,55,00,000	1882-83	4,01,00,000	2,70,00,000	6,71,00,000
1883	.....	3,61,00,000	4,41,00,000	1883-84	4,42,00,000	3,45,00,000	5,55,00,000
1884	14,13,00,000	3,16,00,000	6,30,00,000	1884-85	3,46,00,000	2,29,00,000	5,75,00,000
1885	12,54,00,000	2,97,00,000	6,02,00,000	1885-86	3,93,00,000	2,55,00,000	6,48,00,000
1886	12,75,00,000	3,25,00,000	6,58,00,000	1886-87	3,89,00,000	2,65,00,000	5,22,00,000
1887	13,19,00,000	3,25,00,000	8,30,00,000	Do.	Do.	Do.	3,55,00,000
1888	13,87,00,000	3,25,00,000	1,10,00,000	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

It does not seem quite fair to trace the disease of the jumps entirely to the fluctuations in the price of silver. The changes in the price of silver may have given many a jump to the price of Council bills, Government securities, and the amount of money at the disposal of the Indian Government; but the actions of the Indian Financial Departments in uselessly withdrawing money from the Banks, and hoarding it in the dead "lock-ups," the reserve treasuries, in drawing Council bills in opportunely, in dividing their banking business among so many departments or institutions, such as the Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bombay, Bank of Madras, Civil Treasuries in India, the Currency Department, the Bank of England, and the Reserve Treasuries, instead of transferring it all to one good and responsible institution, has aggravated the disease of the jumps, for which so many doctors are arduously striving to find a remedy.

With reference to the idea of the advisability of establishing one large and substantial Bank to do the banking business of Government, it may be interesting to read the following extract from Professor Thorold Roger's book on Holland, giving the story of the Bank of Amsterdam:—

"Far back in the middle ages, Venice had established a bank which should receive the coins of all nations, and give warrants to those persons who deposited such coins, which warrants should circulate from hand to hand, just as bank-notes do now. Three centuries after the Bank of Venice was founded, a similar institution was established at Genoa, on a somewhat similar basis. In 1609, the year of the truce, the Bank of Amsterdam was founded, and before the end of the century, was known to have metallic deposits with it to the amount of 180,000,000 dollars—a treasure more prodigious than any European financier at that time thought it could be possibly accumulated. The notes issued by the bank were supposed to be, and in theory were, exactly equal in amount to the specie or metallic money deposited in the strong-room of the bank. But the notes of the bank always bore a premium, due to the convenience of the absolutely guarded security which the holder of the note possessed. Then the bank charged a small sum on every account which was opened with it, a small sum for negotiating bills and transferring balances, besides a profit which they derived from their own subscribed capital and their customers' money at call.

"The bank was under the management of the Amsterdam corporation, the chiefs of which examined the treasure annually, and made oath that it was of the full amount at which the managers of the bank affirmed it to be. It was seen that the well-being of this great commercial centre was so much the interest of the Amsterdam Municipality, that they could be more safely trusted with the control of the institution than any State official could be. When nearly a century afterwards the project of starting a great bank in England was entertained, it was thought for a long time that the system under which the Bank of Amsterdam was managed should be the model of a bank to be established in London. In the end, and fortunately so, other counsels prevailed, for in the seventeenth century London had not so completely educated in the principles of commercial honour to make the Amsterdam experiment as safe or convenient model for English practice. It is remarkable that not a few of the first directors of the Bank of England were Flemish settlers in London, who, driven out for their religion, brought over with them the intelligence, sagacity and integrity of Netherland finance.

"The reputation of the bank of Amsterdam received a remarkable confirmation in 1672. In this year Louis XIV., having secured by heavy bribes the complicity and assistance of Charles II of England, declared suddenly war on the Dutch. It was perhaps the most infamous war ever waged, the most unprovoked and the most unexpected. The King of France was at this time at the height of his power. The King of England had been in what was supposed to be firm alliance with Holland, whose Stadtholder, afterwards William III of England, was his nephew. The administration of Holland was in the hands of the brothers De Witt, who were supposed to have been wilfully negligent of affairs when the war broke out. The Dutch were panic-struck at the calamity which came on them, and the political enemies of the De Witts goaded the populace on into murdering the two statesmen—a crime to which it is to be feared William was privy, and by which he certainly profited. The Dutch saved themselves from permanent ruin by a prodigious self-inflicted calamity. They cut the dykes, laid the country under water, and baffled the invader. They punished Charles, or rather his people for the King's perfidy. Now, in that crisis there was a run on the Bank of Amsterdam. But the city magistrates took the most decisive steps into the treasury of the Bank, and showed them its store untouched. Among the pieces of money which lay there were masses of coin which had been scorched and half melted in the great fire which many years before had occurred in the stadt-house. The panic was allayed, the merchants were satisfied, and the reputation of the bank became higher and higher."

COLONEL OLCOTT is anxious that the "occultists" should not suffer for the sins of shady mediums. Occult science is occasionally found out be admits, but he asks us to remember that these calamities, due to mediumistic treacheries, are the fault solely of the spiritualists themselves. "The Editor of *Light*, the ablest and most reasonable and enlightened of all their journalists, has for years been beseeching them to take their mediums in charge, support and train them properly, protect them from the often vile influences of the visiting public, and from their own moral imperfections. This same advice was given them in America by the present writer, who declared the mediums irresponsible in proportion to the genuineness of their mediumship, since they are unable to discriminate and select good influences from bad, and are thus, being necessarily passive, completely at the mercy of the psychic influences of their seance room."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delight ful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE KARUN RIVER.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

On the subject of its trade Lieutenant Selby says:—"The country about Shuster produces grain of all descriptions in abundance, and the people only require encouragement and a feeling of security to export opium, wool, cotton, and flax, all of which can be abundantly produced. It would import in return sugar, hardware, cutlery, chintzes, cottons, and woollens, nearly all of which are now supplied by Russia, notwithstanding the tedious land carriage to which merchandize coming from that country into the southern parts of Persia must be subjected." "Little trade is at present carried on by Shuster," said Lieutenant Selby about 50 years ago, "its principal imports being tea and other Russian articles from Ispahan, and dates, rice, and a few English articles from Basrah. Many efforts have indeed been made by some spirited inhabitants of Shuster and the vicinity to commence a trade on a larger scale than is now carried on, but checked by the discountenance of the Persian authorities, their efforts have been abortive, and their desire to better themselves and their country has been met with a studied indifference in their rulers, whose aim has ever been to prevent Shuster from rising to that importance which its situation and natural advantages justly entitle it to hold. . . . . Close to the hills, by which the inhabitants may enjoy any temperature, the parching heat of summer alleviated by the snow which is procured in profusion through out the year, watered on all sides by the river and canals, numerous extensive gardens close around, Shuster presents a most pleasing appearance, and might, from the natural advantages it possesses, soon beheld in that estimation it was formerly, and become one of the first commercial towns in the southern part of Persia."

Sir Henry Layard corroborates Lieutenant Selby when he says, "The trade of Shuster which had at one time been considerable, as it was the capital of Khuzistan, whence the inhabitants of the province obtained their supplies, and where its produce was sent to market, had been so greatly reduced in consequence of the corrupt administration and oppression of the Persian officials and by the transfer of the seat of Government to Dizful, that the extensive bazars were almost empty. Situated on two navigable rivers, the main body of the river Karun and the ancient canal which receives a large part of its waters, and at the foot of the mountains over which passes the highway to Ispahan and to the centre of Persia, the city is admirably fitted for the developments of an important commerce." Let us observe here that there was a great difference of opinion among the travellers of Persia as to whether this town of Shuster is not the ancient Susa referred to by the Greek writers as Herodotus, Diordorus, Arrian, and others, as one of the seats of the ancient Persian monarchs.* But it appears that this town of Shuster is quite different from Susa on the shores of the Chirkhet situated further west.

Though Lieutenant Selby went up the river after Shuster only, he thought the river to be navigable up to its very source in the Bakhtiary mountains by means of specially constructed powerful vessels. Sir Henry Layard, who had travelled for a very long time in these regions, saw laden rafts moving up and down the river in these mountain ous regions. Ab-i-Bourse, or the river of Bourse, is one of the principal confluents of the river in these regions. While fording it on animals Sir Henry found the water deep and the stream so rapid that the donkeys could scarcely breast it.

The next place of any importance on the Karun higher up than Shuster is the place known as the ruins of Shusan. This place is pointed out as the site of the celebrated vision of Daniel (VIII. 2. 16.), wherein he saw the fall of Persia and Media and the subsequent rise and fall of Greece. Daniel thus describes the place:—"And I saw in a vision, and it came to pass, when I saw that I (was) at Susan (in) the palace, which is in the province of Elam; and I saw in a vision and I was by the river of Ulai." Then if this Shusan is the Shushan mentioned in the Old Testament, then the river Ulai on whose banks Shushan is situated, is the modern Karun on which the ruins of Shusan stand. Again, even now a place is shown to the travellers in the valley of this town of Shusan as the tomb of Daniel. The spot is held to be very sacred by the Bakhtiary people, and the tradition that Daniel was buried there is of very ancient origin. It is frequented by dervishes and other religious people. Sir Henry Rawlinson † and others hold this place to be the Shushan and the Karun to be the Ulai of the Old Testament. But Sir Henry Layard, who has sought the ruins of Susa situated on the Chirkheh to the site of Daniel's Shushan. Thus there are two places in the province of the ancient Susiana that claim the honour of being the sacred place of the tomb of Daniel. Again, tradition has given to both these places a tomb of Daniel. A place known as the tomb of Daniel at Susa is also visited by the Jews, Christians and Mahomedans as a sacred place. The tomb at Shushan on the Karun is known as that of Daniel-i-Akbar, *i.e.*, the Great Daniel, and that at Susa as that of Daniel-i-Ashkar, i.e., the Lesser Daniel. Sir Henry Rawlinson says on this subject:—"I believe then that in the ancient times there were two cities of the name of Susan or Susa, in the province of Susiana, the more ancient, which is the Shusan of Scripture, being situated at Susan on the Karun or Eulæus; the other, the Susa of the Greeks, at Sus, near Kerkhan or Choaspes. The river of Dizful I consider to be the Coprates; the Ab-i-Zird and its continuation the Jerreni, the Heddipha or Hedyperus; and the united arms of the Karun and Dizful river, the real Pasi-Tigris."‡

Leaving apart the question of the determination of the site of the Shushan of the Old Testament, the ruins said to be very old. Some belong to the Sassanian period and others are still older.

In the valley of Shusan the Karun passes by the side of two fortresses known as the Kaleh-i- Rustom, *i.e.*, the castle of Rustom, the national hero of old Iran, and the Kaleh-i-Doukhter, *i.e.*, the castle of the daughter.

As there are no other places worth mentioning on the river, we will now speak of the importance of the river Karun; but before doing so say a few words on its canal, the Ab-i-Gargar, as no account of the river will be complete without an account of this important land.

The Ab-i-Gargar canal is said to have been cut by the well-known Shapur, to whom many grand works of art on the Karun and round about are attributed. It runs from the main river Karun at Shuster in a south easterly direction, and joins the main river again at Band-i-Kir, where the river of Dizful also meets the Karun. It is called the Nahr-i-Maesukan by some oriental geographers. Latterly it was also called the Du Dangan § (*i.e.*, two parts) because it carried two-sixths of the water from the Karun, while the remaining four-sixths ran in the original bed of the river. It is now called Ab-i-Gargar from the name of a Mahullah or Street of that name in the town of Shuster through which it runs. Tradition reports that this artificial canal did not end at Band-i-Kir, but continued up to Ahwaz, and that the bed of the river Karun from Band-i-Kir to Ahwaz is not its original natural bed, but an artificial bed. Major Rawlinson and Lieutenant Selby believe in the truth of this tradition, especially because "the long straight reach from that place (Band-i-Kir) to Ahwaz bears a much greater resemblance to an artificial than to a natural channel." This canal is about 10 miles in length, from 12 to 18 feet in depth in the lowest season and from 60 to 120 yards in breadth Lieutenant Selby found it much better adapted for steam navigation than the main stream of the Karun itself, the reason being that its current is less rapid. The town of Shuster is approached nearer by three miles by this canal than by the main stream. Lieutenant Selby ran on until within one mile of the town; where a natural ledge of rocks closed the passage for his steamer; but a small opening of the width of about 20 yards allowed boats of 20 tons to go to the very heart of the town.

The opening of the river Karun to trade affords many commercial advantages. Shuster, the furthermost place from the sea hitherto reached by a steam vessel, can be approached at any season by a passage of at most 18 days from Bombay. Wood adapted for fuel on the steamships is plentiful all along the banks. The people on the banks and in the adjoining ports are well disposed to the English. They hate the Persians of the capital and other ports who often oppress them and look upon them with a jealous eye because they being somewhat isolated in their mountainous districts often preserve the tone of independence towards the Government. The people are hospitable and inclined to pursue a quite agricultural life and to trade with the English. The opening of the river Karun will open the way to many other ports of Persia by such other rivers as the river of Dizful, which meets it at Band-i-Kir. "It is a source of extreme wonder and surprize to me," said Lieutenant Selby about half a century ago, "that they (the rivers), being as it were the high road into the very heart of that part of Persia with which we now take such a round about method of trading, should so long have been neglected, and that we should have so quietly shut our eyes to their vast importance. Russia, though struggling with a tedious land carriage, supplies the markets of this province with European articles, which we could much more easily do by water at once from England or our colonies. A commercial treaty entered into with Persia, our steamers running on the rivers of Mesopotamia, those rivers strictly in the Persian dominions, and having been easily and safely traversed by a vessel possessing much less capabilities for river navigation than the boats which are now built for this purpose, what prevents us, I would ask, from commencing that intercourse with the inhabitants which their advancements in civilization and our own interests so imperatively demand? An extremely healthy and productive region, friendly tribes on the banks of the river, the country fertile in objects of interest both to the merchant and geographer, our present political relations with Persia considered, all tend to point out these rivers as the means whereby we may not only increase our political power, but our commercial advantages." Thus said Lieutenant Selby about 50 years ago, and I think under the *regime* of our present Ambassador at Persia, we are nearer the point of his wishes being realized.

Lieutenant Selby thus speaks of the regions traversed by the Karun and the river Dizful:—"If any political movement is to be attempted in this quarter, if the spirit of discovery and research continue to actuate, as it ever has done, our government; if a material increase in our commercial relations with Persia is considered of moment; if the connection of ancient with modern history, in some of its most interesting points, still continue to hold out charms to the antiquarian and geographer than is this country one of those which should be most particularly examined, and which would yield an abundant harvest."

On the nature of the water of the Karun Von Hammer quoted by Mr. G. Long in his article on the site of Susa ‖ says on the authority of an oriental manuscript that "the water is always cool and has so digestive a power that under this burning sky the inhabitants of this country eat the heaviest food for the stomach, trusting to its digestive power and they do digest it." Sir Henry Layard, Lieutenant Selby, and other travellers confirm this. This seems to be the property of the waters of this river as well as the Choaspes. We learn from Herodotus that the Persian kings, in whatever distant parts of their extensive territories they were, always sent for the water of the Choaspes.

Lastly, we come to the question by what name is the Karun known in the books of the Parsees, the descendants of the original occupants of the land.

As mentioned by Professor Justi and Dr. West this river is one of the rivers mentioned in the Pehlvi Bundehesh. Chapter twentieth of this work contains a list of the principal rivers of Persia and a short description of each of them. The river Khoreh mentioned therein is the same as the modern Karun. The word is differently written in different manuscripts. As Pehlvi writings admit of different readings the word is read Khvarae by Dr. West, Khurae by Professor Justi, and Khoreh by the old Dustoors of Bombay. In this paper we will speak of it as Khoreh as read by Dustoor Edalji Jamaspasana of Bombay.

That this river Khoreh of the Pehlvi Bundehesh is the same as the modern Karun appears from several facts. Firstly, we learn from travellers in this part of Persia, such as Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Henry Layard, Sir John Macdonal Kinnier, and Lieutenant Selby, that the Karun is the largest river in Khuzistan, or, as they term it, a very noble river. Now the Pehlvi Bundehesh also mentions the Khoreh as the largest river in Khuzistan. Secondly, these travellers say that the Karun rises near Ispahan in the mountains of Kuh-i-Zerd. The Bundehesh says of the Khoreh also that it rises near Ispahan. Thirdly, according to modern travellers the Karun or the Khoreh empties itself in the Tigri's or the Dijleh after it has joined the Euphrates. We read in the Bundehesh the following important passage on this subject. *—"Khvarae rud bun-i-khanan min Spahan pavan Khojistan bara vadired faraz val dairid (Dijlah) rud rized. Avash pavan Spahan Mesrakan rud karitunand" i.e. The river Khoreh has its source near Ispahan. It flows through Khuzistan, pours forth (its waters) into the river Dairid (Dijlah i.e., the Tigris). In Ispahan it is called the Mesrakan river. Fourthly, we learn from the above passage that the river Khoreh is called Mesrakan at Ispahan. We learn this also from another passage of the Bundehesh, where we read—Khvarae rud min Mesrakahnach Karitunand, i.e, the river Khoreh which is also called Mesrakan. Now, according to Rawlinson, † we are told by oriental geographers that the artificial canal on the left of the river was known as the Nahr-i-Mesrakan i.e., the Mesrakan canal. Then this fact proves the identity of the Khoreh and the Karun. Fifthly, the river Karun, according to the description of Sir Henry Layard, Lieutenant Selby, and others, a very fast flowing river with many rapids here and there. We have quoted above the Persian poet Firdousi on this point. He says of the current that even a fish cannot pass the rapid. Now the river Khoreh is mentioned in the Bundehesh as one of a number of fast flowing rivers. There we read of these rivers ‡:—"Aidun zud zud ayuk min dud bara tachet homand chegun gabrai amat ashemvahui min patisar bara imalluned. They run as fast one from another as a man saying an Ashemvahu * from a long series. Thus we find that the river Karun is the river Khoreh of the Pehlvi Bundehesh of these Parsees. §

The next question which strikes us is, how is this river Karun or Khoreh mentioned in the still older book of the Avesta. The river Karun or Khoreh is not hitherto compared with any river in the Avesta. Therefore, what I say now on the subject is more as a question for further consideration than a matter of certainty.

To Professor Geldner is due the credit of first drawing the attention of the Avesta students to the 67th para of the Zamiad Yesht, where several words were taken as mere adjectives and so translated. He pointed out that they were proper nouns, and names of rivers which flowed from the Ushidao mountain. The names of the rivers pointed out therein are Khastra, Hvaspa, Fradatha, Kharenanghaiti, Ustavaiti, Urvadha, Erezi and Zarenumaiti.

Now Professor Aurel Stein, the learned principal of the Oriental College at Lahore, in the *Academy* of 16th May, 1885, writing an article on "Afghanistan in Avestic Geography," tries to identify some of these rivers with the rivers near Seistan. Professor Stein identifies three of these eight rivers with three rivers in Afghanistan, and then tries to identify the mountain of Ushidao, from which they are said to rise in the Zamiad Yest, with the Koh-i-Baba of Afghanistan. But I think the safest and surest way is first to identify the mountain and then to identify the rivers which flow from it. I am disposed to place the Ushidao mountain in the west near Azarbaizan because the mountain on the top of which the prophet Zoroaster is said to have taken his inspirations should be a mountain nearer his house and not in there mote "East as I have said in my essay on, Avestic Geography" we are not in a position to point out exactly the position of Mount Ushidao, but it appears that it was a name given to a very long range on the west. So I look also to the west for the identification of these eight rivers which rise from this Mount Ushidao. I think that three of these rivers—the very three which Professor Stein has tried to identify with the three rivers of Afganistan—can be identified with the rivers in this part of Persia, of which we are speaking. For example, the Fradatha is the Frat of the Pehlvi Bundehesh and the Fazad Afrin and the modern Euphrates which is still spoken of by Mahomedan geographers and writers as the Farah. The Hvaspa of the above passage is the Choapes of the Greek writers and the modern Kerkheh.

Now the Kharenaighaitin of this passage is I think the Khoreh of the Bundehesh, and therefore the modern Karun. We know that the Pehlvi word for the Avestic Kharenang meaning "Glory or splendour" is Khur or Khoreh. So Pehlvi Khoreh will be a proper rendering of the Avestic Khare nanghaiti. Again I ask whether the place "Oereng", mentioned by Sir Macdonald Kinnier in his memoir of ancient Persia as the place where the Karun river rises nothing to do with the ancient Avestic name Kharenanghaiti. I simply throw this suggestion as a matter for further consideration. I do not say this with great certainty, especially as Kinnier does not give the name in the Persian characters to enable us to compare the words. Again I think that Eulaeus, the Greek name of the river Karun is another form of the Pehlvi Khoreh.

The first part (Kho) of the word Khoreh can be read as "hu," the Greek rendering of which is "eu." The 'r' is frequently changeable into 'l', these being letters of the same class and the final 's' in Eulaeus is frequently found in the Greek rendering of the Avestic names (as Hystaspes for Vistaspa). I think that the last two syllables of the name Karun is a changed form of the Avestic Kharenang and Pehlvi Khoreh. The "Kh" of the Avesta is softened into "K" and the "n" in the end is the "nangh" of the Avesta. So all the three words—the Avestic Kharenang, the Pehlvi "Khoreh" and the modern Karun seem to be well nigh the same and carry the meaning of "splendour and beauty." In this connection we must bear in mind that in Avesta the river spoken of as "Kharenanghaiti ya Srira" *i.e.*, "the beautiful Kharenanghaiti." Many modern travellers speak of the river Karun as a noble river. Thus I think that the river Kharenanghauiti of the Avesta, the Khoreh of the Pehlvi Bundehesh the Karun of the modern times the Eulæus of the Greeks, and the Ulia of the Old Testament, are one and the some river. It appears that among the Greeks the part of the river above its junction with the river of Dizful at Band-i-Kir was known as the Eulæus, but the part below this point was called the Pasi Tigris. In Mahomedan times, the river is known by different names by different writers. It was called the river of Shuster because it passes by that town. Firdousi does not give any name to this river, but only speaks of it as the river passing by Shuster. It was also known as the Dajeile Massukan because at one time—perhaps at the time of the building of its dyke near Shuster,—the whole of the river must have run into the artificial canal Ab-i-Gargar, which was called the Nahr-i-Maesukan. We learn from the Bundehesh that it was so called in the Pehlvi times. The original channel of the river was also known as the Nahr-i-Tuster or Dajeile-i-Tuster. In the description of the march of Taimur by the ancient historians the original stream is called Chahar Dangah i.e. four parts, while its canal the Ab-i-Gargar is called Du Dangah, i.e. two parts because it was believed that four-sixths of the whole water of the river was into the canal and two-sixths into the artificial channel of the Abi-Gargar. It is during the last two centuries that it is generally known by its present name of Karun. The particular part of the river between the dyke near Shuster and that at the mouth of the Ab-i-Gargar canal, is called Nahr-i-Maha-paryan, corrupted into Mafarian perhaps meaning the large part (parch.) This particular part is also called the Shaderwan, *i.e.*, the carpet of the Shah, so called perhaps because King Shapur had spread with his own hands a piece of stone in order to prevent its being dug out deep by the force of the water. The dyke or the bund near Shuster is called the Band-i-Kaisar and the bridge over it the Pul-i-Kaisar. They bear these names to commemorate the victory of Shah Shapur over the Kaisar of Rome (Emperor Valerian) from the money got from whom as the price of peace, according to Firdousi, the waterworks near Shuster were built. The 'band' is also called the Band-i-Shahnadeh, *i.e.*, the Prince's Band, from the fact of its being partially repaired by Prince Mahomed Ali Mirza. The dyke at the mouth of the Canal Ab-i-Garkar is called Band-i-Mirza, *i.e.* the band of Balance, because its level is equal to that of the Band-i-Kaisar.

I will conclude this paper with an address to the river Karun in the words of the writers of the Avesta:—

Nemase to ashaum Sevishte Khoribe An haite, *inc.*, Praise be to thee, oh pure, beneficent, and spotless Khorehe!

Oh mighty Karun! Oh noble Khoreh, praise be to thee. We, Parsees, the descendants of the original occupants of this land, entered by the beautiful stream, we the children of thy original masters, do not expect, may even dream, to see an Ardeshir Babegan or a Shapur Sheriar from amongst us to rule the land so beautifully traversed by thee, or to see a Parsee Rustam or a Jangi Kereshasp lead thy army against thine enemy; but grant that we may have the good fortune to have an Adarbad Marespend or an Ardai Viraf amongst us to revive the ancient literature of thy land and the ancient literary glory of thy country. Grant that under the fiying banners of the benign Government, under whom we live, we may have the opportunity to unfurl the banners of commerce and trade on thy wealthy shores and to live in peace and prosperity on thy fertile soil.

* Kinnier's Memoir of Persia p. 100-101.

† Paper on Khusistan, Royal Geographical Society, Vol. 9, p. 85.

‡ Royal Geographical Society, Vol. 9, p. 85.

§ Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, Vol. 9, p. 74, Major Rawlinson on Khusistan.

‖ Journal of the Royal Geographical Society Vol. III.

* Westergaard. p. 52. West. Sacred Books of the East vol. 5, chapter 20.

† Royal Geographical Society, Vol. 9, p. 74.

‡ Ashemvahu is a sacred prayer enjoyed to be repeated on certain occasions. As Dr. West says, it is like the Pater Noster of some Christians. It runs thus:—" Ashemvahu, vahistem asti, Ustasti asta ahmai, hyat ashai vahistai ashem." It may be thus translated:—"Piety is the best good and happiness. Happiness to him who is pious for the best piety."

§ It may also mean from beginning to end.

MR. W. S. CAINE ON THE EXCISE SYSTEM IN INDIA.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., delivered a lecture at the Calcutta Town Hall on the above subject. Mr. Caine said he was in a curious position—the position of a delegate from one of the most drunken countries in the world to promote temperance in one of the most temperate. Why he did not turn his energies to his own country was that India was learning to drink, and he and his colleagues would labour to stop the progress of drinking in India. India's "drink bill" was increasing yearly, and the representation made to Provincial Governments had not met with much success; therefore the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association would do their utmost to join together, rouse public opinion, and try and stop the growing evil. In England and other countries, the public were protected from the publican, the liquor trade was an impoverishing and degrading trade, and endeavours were made to check and control it, and also to derive a revenue from the sale of liquor. The policy of the Indian Government was to secure from a minimum consumption a maximum revenue. In 1870 the revenue on the liquor consumed was 230 lakhs of rupees; in 1879 it rose to 290 lakhs; in 1883 it reached 361 lakhs and passing 401 lakhs in 1885, it amounted to 427 lakhs in 1887. The returns for 1888 were not yet to hand, but it would be found that the increase would be in proportion. Such figures were startling to all true politicians, and he maintained that without a increased drinking there could not be an increased revenue. The excise revenue system in India was started 25 years ago, and all along the revenue had steadily increased all over India, Bombay, Madras, the N. W. P. and Bengal. Mr. Caine here quoted several figures showing the alarming yearly increase. The Government contended that this was due to increased taxation, but not to increased consumption. Taken all round, the revenue was increasing ten per cent every year. The revenue from imported spirits in eight years, too, had increased 50 per cent. In India it was impossible to obtain statistics of drunkards; but Mr. Caine had since his arrival visited numerous places, conversed with scores of missionaries and enlightened native gentlemen, and all, with but one exception, maintained that drunkenness in India was steadily increasing side by side with a proportionate increase of consumption. He had no hesitation in saying that this increase in drunkenness was the direct result of the bad excise system of India. The Government had no conception of its moral obligations with regard to this appalling evil, and the various Governments of India were deliberately encouraging the sale of intoxicating liquors, in order to derive an increased revenue. The liquor tax was a popular one with Government on account of its cheapness, and compared favourably with the revenue collected from stamps, forests, customs, &c., and was the most profitable to Government; therefore, it was only natural that Government would promote this revenue in every way. Mr. Westland had "looked hopefully for an increase in the excise revenue," looking particularly to the N. W. P. to stimulate the revenue. How did this compare with the utterance of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, and others who congratulated Government on the diminished revenue from excise? Tacoe who administrated the excise system were praised by Government for their labours, although perhaps they were most anxious for national sobriety, yet they were bound, in the execution of their duties, to stimulate and increase by every means in their power the revenue derived from the misery and degradation of the people. To quote an instance. At Bokergunge, a liquor shop had been opened, and had been running for years. The people of Barrisal petitioned the zemindar to shut up this shop during the holding of a *mela*, which was about to take place. The zemindar acceded to the request; but the Collector dropped on the zemindar, who still refused to let his tenant open the shop. The liquor man was then ordered by the excise authorities to open his shop, and the zemindar was called on to show cause why he would not let his property out for a liquor shop. The zemindars held to their point, and carried it much to their honour. As an instance of a sober district in England, he would refer to the estate of the Earl of Sefton, on which 47 thousand people lived, and on which there was not a single liquor shop. What would be thought if the authories in England called on the Earl of Sefton to show cause why a liquor shop should not be set up on his land? Yet this was exactly what the Government of India had tried to do in Backergunge. Caine next dealt with the natural bias of the liquor farmer. No enquiries were ever made by a Collector before licenses were granted. He quoted instances which had come under his personal observation, where shops were allowed to be opened without any enquiries being instituted as to the desirability or otherwise of allowing them to be set up. In Bombay, the Collector, who only looked to the increase of revenue, "shoved" a liquor shop in wherever it could be erected, and in the N. W. P.—the province to which Mr. Westland looked with such hope—the increase in revenue, and consequent increase in consumption, had evidently come up to his hopes. Then, again, in Etawah and Muttra, the number of liquor shops "were not up to Government standard." Mr. Caine had not yet discovered what this "Government standard" was, but the Government had tried their best to raise the number to the standard, but without complete success. For 20 years only three liquor shops existed in Muttra town, and that one outside the town; now there were 61 shops and 67 outstills, and *yet* the number "was not up to the Government standard." Where there were no liquor shops it was evident Government forced them in, and where the number was in excess, they refused to reduce them. With regard to Bengal, the people were told, with reference to the enquiries which had lately been made, that the system was still on its trial. In Howrah and Hooghly it had failed, and this was the *only* place where a searching enquiry had been instituted into the operation of the Excise Department. As a general rule, however, the system "had met with a fair measure of success; the outstills were not properly under control, but with a proper system the Department might be worked to advantage. Mr. Caine contended that the worst and rottenest excise system in the world was that of Bengal, and this was going to be further tested. Three things were necessary:—(1) Uniformity—that is, the adoption of one system which could be really and intelligently administered. (2) That in the administration of the excise revenue, moral considerations should be substituted for financial considerations. (3) That there should be some measure of local option. The Houses of Parliament had three times over committed themselves to the principle of local option. Local option was not known in India. Two or three Municipalities should be selected, and to them should be relegated the working of a licensing system. Some sort of protection for India was needed, such as was enjoyed by Canada. This had been asked for. There was now a new Viceroy, an honest worker, and one who had the true interests of the people of India at heart, and brought a brilliant reputation with him from Canada; and he felt sure His Excellency would never dim the lustre of his reputation with regard to this particular. He warned his hearers of the fate of the American Indians, who had been nearly rendered extinct by the consumption of liquor. Now no one in the North West Provinces of Canada (where these Indians were located) could obtain liquor without a special permit from the Governor of the Province. Coming fresh from such laws as these, he hoped something might be done; but if not, then he wanted the people of India to go beyond the Viceroy, and seek the aid of the Houses of Parliament. They had the right of final appeal to Parliament, and if need be the whole body would carry a resolution to alter the present system. He had a few suggestions to make. First of all, there should be no more commissions of enquiry; sufficient information had been already collected. They must make up their minds to two things—uniformity and that the laws should be so altered as to work more for the moral welfare of the people than for the expansion of the revenue. Some men who had been agitating on the question should be selected to cooperate with the officers of Government, and find out what was the best system for these provinces. He had looked into the question with as much impartiality as could be expected from a teetotaller, and he found the present system was hopelessly bad, and that it doubled the consumption of liquor, and if it was allowed to go on so, in 30 or 40 years India would be as drunken country as England. Why should it be so? We professed to govern India on English principles; but it was for the people of India to change all this as in England the representations of the people of India were more listened to than a few years ago. He had recently attended the National Congress at Allahabad, where 4,000 people were gathered together, 1,500 of whom were delegates from people all over India. A resolution was put forward—a weak resolution—with regard to the abkari question, which spoke of the "well known benevolent intentions of the Government of India." It was an old proverb that "the way to Hell was paved with good intentions," and the people of India wanted something more than intentions. The Congress would not have this resolution, and with one voice shouted for its withdrawal and the adoption of the stronger resolution. In his opinion, the Press had not commented on this incident as it ought to have done.—He sincerely hoped the Government would listen to the representations of the people. They were in great danger, for the evil of drink, coming on a people dwelling in a hot and enervating climate, had a very different effect to drunkenness among the hardy people of northern countries. Drink slew 125,000 people annually in England, Ireland, and Scotland; what the drunkards in India would soon be he was afraid to contemplate. Mr Gladstone had said the evils of drink were equal to the combined influence of war, pestilence and famine. The British administration had done more for India than for any of her dependencies: it had rid India of war and pestilence, and was grappling successfully with famine; but if the present abkari laws were allowed to continue, the results would be equal in magnitude to all the evils which in times past were the outcome of war, pestilence and famine, and all the benefits which England had conferred on India would be entirely cancelled by its detestable Abkari Acts.

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A DISORDERLY SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 21st December there was a disorderly scene in the House of Commons during the discussion of the Appropriation Bill, which ended in Dr. Tanner being suspended by the chairman, Sir John Gorst. The following is a report of the incident:—

Dr. Tanner rose a second time to speak with reference to Schedule B, when he was interrupted by

The Chairman, who said the hon. member must move an amendment to Schedule B, or he must wait till he put the question that Schedule B be a schedule of the bill.

Mr. Caldwell.—I beg to move that part of B be omitted.

The Chairman.—Such an amendment cannot be entertained.

Dr Tanner.—As I disapprove strongly of the policy of assassination, backed up by lying, and as I disapprove of the employment, although they may be congenial to certain people, of swindlers and thieves (oh)—I wish to put it as mildly as I possibly can, Sir (laughter and "oh"), in order that the Chief Secretary may understand it—I beg to move that this Clause 3 be not appropriated.

The Chairman.—The hon. member is too late for that now. He ought to have done it before I put the question that Schedule B be a schedule of the Bill. It is too late now to amend Schedule B. The only question now is whether Schedule B shall be a schedule of the Bill.

Mr. Caldwell.—I thought we had precluded ourselves by approving of Clause 3. We have already passed the Clause that Schedule B in its entir

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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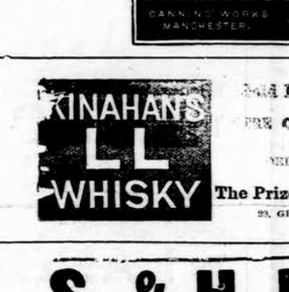

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Bass's Pale Ale, by Foster and Son.....	6 12	4 12
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	Bottles. Per doz.	½ bottles. Per doz.
Canterbury Ale	6 4	4 4
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REGISTERED MARVEL TRADE MARK

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The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported.

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Postage and Packing Free.

To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

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BOMBAY.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people POKED upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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My wife has been suffering from chronic eczema for two years. First we took advice from our local doctors, then she went to one in one of the first Skin Hospitals, and at last, being nearly "done up," she went to one of the most eminent physicians, but all in vain. She then determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in one week after taking them she was able to walk and attend to her regular duties as lady of the house, and after the second week, I must say, there was no sign of eczema to be seen. W. P. W.

Full address of Messrs. NEWBERY.

Allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the good which your CUTICURA REMEDIES have done me. I have suffered for the past three years of eczema of the hands and arms, and have endured a great amount of suffering, and expended untold sums of money on doctors, attending various skin hospitals, and also on remedies of one kind or another, but all to no purpose, as my arms got worse instead of better; in fact, they were perfectly loathsome to behold. At last I was persuaded by a lady friend of mine to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three packages, the disease disappeared like magic,

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When I wrote you last year I was suffering with a very bad leg. It was swollen to more than twice its natural size, and broke out in four great sores, attended with most intense itching. Added to this, I had most dreadful attacks of sick headache. All my friends thought my work was done, when seeing CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised, I procured a set, which, I can thankfully say, quite cured my leg, and I have never had a sick headache since. Indeed, I was never better in my life than I am now. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter.

ELIZA PAYNE, Nurse, Castleaton, Fairford.

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